

# The Outlook

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## Another Count Against Congress

**T**HERE are few subjects concerning which those who have responded to The Outlook's poll of public opinion show a more united front than the question of maintaining our Navy at treaty standards. The demand for the expansion of the Navy shares the distinction of popular interest with the demand for rigid enforcement of the Volstead Act, the protection of children in industry, restriction of immigration, Conservation, and Governmental efficiency. It is obvious from The Outlook's poll that intelligent people will view with concern any loss of our relative naval position as defined by the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments.

It is perfectly obvious from reports from Washington that we have lost this position. The reports of Admiral R. E. Coontz, who gives specific facts as to the deficiencies of our Navy and its need for aircraft and aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyer tenders, submarine tenders, modern submarines, and destroyer squadron leaders, cannot be ignored on the ground that it is the plea of a professional naval officer anxious for increased appropriations for his service. The facts in regard to our failure to provide the necessary vessels auxiliary to our battleship fleet cannot be controverted, nor is there any reason why we should not accept at its absolute face value the plea of the Navy Department for funds to effect the modernization of thirteen battleships. It is shown by the maneuvers that the effectiveness of our fleet has been materially lessened by the deterioration of boilers in certain of its units.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt admits that the Navy has fallen from its place in the 5-5-3 ratio provided by the Treaty to a position of 5-4-3, the 4 representing the position of the United States. We cannot believe that the American people will be satisfied with less than the restoration of the Navy to its rightful place.

## The Tax Fiasco

**T**HE Mellon plan for tax reduction is, so far as this Congress is concerned, dead. The Democrats, with the unswerving aid of Insurgent Republicans,

have passed in the Senate a revenue bill in which no material part of the Mellon plan remains. This Senate bill, a Democratic measure out and out, differs only in relatively unimportant details from the Longworth compromise House bill, which was a sort of Republican half-victory.

With bills differing so slightly, the conferees of the two houses cannot well fail to adjust such discrepancies as exist. Chairman Smoot, of the Senate committee, believes, however, that conference consideration will consume at least two weeks. That will bring the Tax Bill to the fringe of June, and will leave not much more than two weeks for final consideration in Senate and House and, if they pass a bill in final form, by the President. It is still an open question whether tax reduction of any kind can be achieved at this session.

While only fifteen Senators opposed the Democratic bill on the final vote, it had no such large support as this would indicate. On earlier test ballots the vote ran about 43 to 40, the Democrats claiming, however, slightly more unpaired absentees than the Republicans. Some Republican leaders who voted for the bill on the final ballot have said that they will oppose it after conference unless material changes are made. Insurgent Republicans in the House, on the other hand, have let it be known that they will oppose the conference report if material changes are made from the Longworth Bill, which the Insurgents supported as a compromise and for the purpose of showing a consolidated Republican front. Thus, whatever happens in conference, there is another fight ahead before the Tax Bill reaches the President.

Finally, the question comes of whether or not President Coolidge will approve such a bill as may be passed. He has never in any public utterance deviated from his insistence that taxes should be reduced in conformity with the Mellon plan. When the Longworth compromise was effected, it was commonly said about the cloak-rooms that the President would sign a bill of that kind rather than take the party before the voters with a record of no tax reduction. There was never

any citation of authority for the claim that the President would do this, and now that the Senate bill does not stand in any sense as a Republican measure, there may be room for increased doubt as to the President's action.

## Relief that is Not Relief

**I**NSURGENT Republicans in the Senate, unlike their brethren in the House, refused to negotiate a compromise with the regular Republicans on the Tax Bill. They at first apparently considered a compromise on the basis of a "trade"—so many votes for a Tax Bill that could be called a Republican measure in return for an equal number of regular Republican votes for the McNary-Haugen Farmer Relief Bill. The fact that they declined to go on with the compromise negotiations may indicate their belief that they are able to pass the McNary-Haugen Bill without any more regular Republican aid than is in sight.

The McNary-Haugen Bill already has passed the House. President Coolidge is said to have indicated that something in the way of legislation for the relief of farmers must be accomplished before Congress adjourns. He is known to find serious objections to some of the terms of the McNary-Haugen Bill, which would require the Government to find \$200,000,000 of capital for a farm products export corporation, but nobody definitely knows whether or not his objections are insuperable.

In our judgment, the defect in the McNary-Haugen Bill is fundamental. It will, if passed, tend to encourage the production of surplus wheat, and thus to aggravate and not reduce the evils from which the farmer has been suffering. It will not afford the farmer relief, but rather do him injury.

Practical political considerations for the forthcoming campaign are involved in consideration of farmer relief legislation. It is freely said about Washington that if no farmer relief legislation is passed or if the McNary-Haugen Bill is passed and vetoed the third-party ghost will step out of the clouds and materialize from Ohio to the Pacific coast. It is argued that some measure purporting to

bring relief to the farmer, whether the McNary-Haugen or some other, passed and signed might lay the ghost, leaving the road clear for a straightaway contest between Democrats and Republicans. That is the politics of the situation.

All of that is in the realm of rather high political speculation, but it is a fact of the week's legislative record that Senator Norbeck, one of the leading advocates of the McNary-Haugen Bill, obtained the promise of both Senate and House leaders that the McNary-Haugen Bill would be permitted to come to a vote before the session ends. Only thus was he induced to abandon his plan of attempting farmer relief legislation as a "rider" to the Tax Bill. It is a fact of the week's record also that the President conferred with leaders on the desirability of farmer relief legislation at this session.

Whether, in the short time remaining, a measure can be evolved less objectionable to the President than the one carrying a provision for Government financing of a \$200,000,000 export corporation remains to be seen.

### Holding the Japanese in Suspense

**B**YOND the passage of the Senate revenue bill and the maneuvering of the McNary-Haugen Bill into an apparently favorable position, Congressional achievement for a critical week when the President had specifically asked for a programme of "speeding up" did not go much beyond refusal to comply with the President's wish for a deferred effective date for Japanese exclusion.

The original effective date was fixed for July 1 of this year. The President told Congressional leaders that this would not give time for the completion of diplomatic negotiations and is quoted as suggesting an effective date as far removed as January 1, 1926. The date most discussed, however, was March 1, 1925. A conference report was secured agreeing upon this date. This, however, raised a storm and was later overturned. The House refused to agree to it. The conferees reconsidered, and finally agreed upon the original effective date, July 1, 1924.

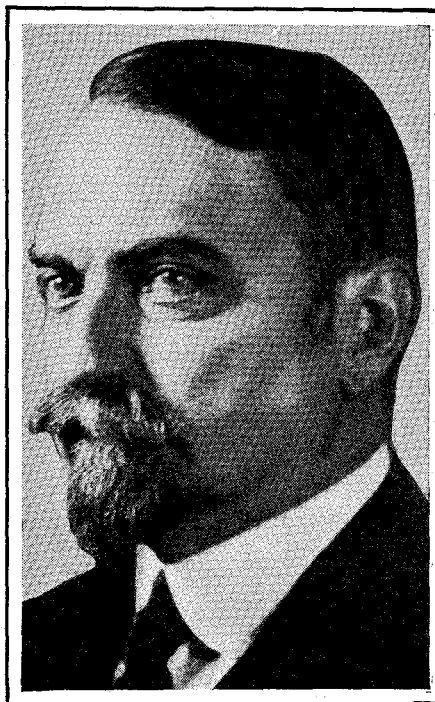
That occurred at the end of a week during the middle of which the President of the United States had called leaders of the two houses in conference, discussed pending legislation with them in detail and impressed upon them the necessity of prompt action. Possibly the over-riding of his wishes with regard to Japanese exclusion may be in the interest of

prompt action on other measures. It is a sorry spectacle, no matter what the necessity for it may be.

These are queer times, and perilous. A good President cannot do the best that is theoretically possible for a patient people. That he is doing the best which is practically possible is not to be doubted. Any Executive who must work with such a pewter tool as the present Congress can hardly be expected to make clean-cut chips.

### Will Government be Kept Out of Business

**T**HE idea that organized business is a social agency, whose function is service to the community and the general welfare, and as such should regulate it-



(C) Underwood

Judge Edwin B. Parker

self rather than suffer Governmental control, was the keynote of the twelfth annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States held at Cleveland, May 6-8. This is an expression of that spirit which has been gathering strength and direction through the activities of such organizations as the local Chamber of Commerce, and the Rotary, Kiwanis, and Lions Clubs. The culminating address of the Convention was the presentation on the last day of a code of business ethics consisting of fifteen principles by Judge Edwin B. Parker, umpire of the Mixed Claims Commission of Washington, and Chairman of the Committee on Business Ethics of the National Chamber. The desirability of such a code was emphasized by Secretary Hoover in his address on Wednesday evening,

May 7, when he said: "The alternative of Governmental interference in business is self-regulation."

The product of the study of the Committee is to be given wide distribution by the National Chamber, with the object of providing a standard of practice that will tend to place business upon the same basis of service to the community as that occupied by the medical and legal professions. The principles as enunciated aimed at the establishment of the point of view that business is a social agency working for the general welfare. They are an outgrowth and a crystallization of the spirit of fair play and co-operation germinating everywhere in America and an evidence of the presence of antitoxic bodies in the life stream of the Nation serving as a guaranty for its future good health.

Business in the United States has been developed by personal initiative. The tendency to inject Government into business is not only contrary to our institutions and traditions, but destructive of the service which business is called upon to render the community. It robs men of the spirit which has made America what it is, the land of great and equal opportunity, and of freedom in the pursuit of happiness. Our prosperity demonstrates the validity of this declaration. But business must be a servant of the Nation, performing a service fairly, or it will be regulated by Government in the name of the people.

### Responsibility of Men in High Places

**R**EPRESENTATIVE JOHN A. LANGLEY, Republican, of Kentucky, for seventeen years a member of Congress, and now Chairman of the House Committee on Public Buildings, has been found guilty in the Federal Court of Covington, Kentucky, of conspiracy in connection with a whisky transaction in 1921. The maximum penalty is two years' imprisonment and \$10,000 fine. Representative Langley is specifically charged with attempting to use his influence to induce a Federal prohibition director to permit the transportation of a large number of cases of whisky by truck, contrary to law, the whisky itself being illegally removed from a distillery.

Such a crime on the part of an ordinary citizen would not arouse more than average comment. It becomes a far more serious matter when it concerns a trusted man in a highly important official position. All officials do not realize that

# Witness This Wretched Stump

(Titus Andronicus, Act V, Scene 2)

*Cargill in Outdoor America*



We cannot lie! We did it with our little hatchet

*Orr in the Chicago Tribune*



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Nature's avengers

From Stanley E. Lathrop, Madison, Wis.

*Orr in the Chicago Tribune*



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Just which tree are they going to hang him on?

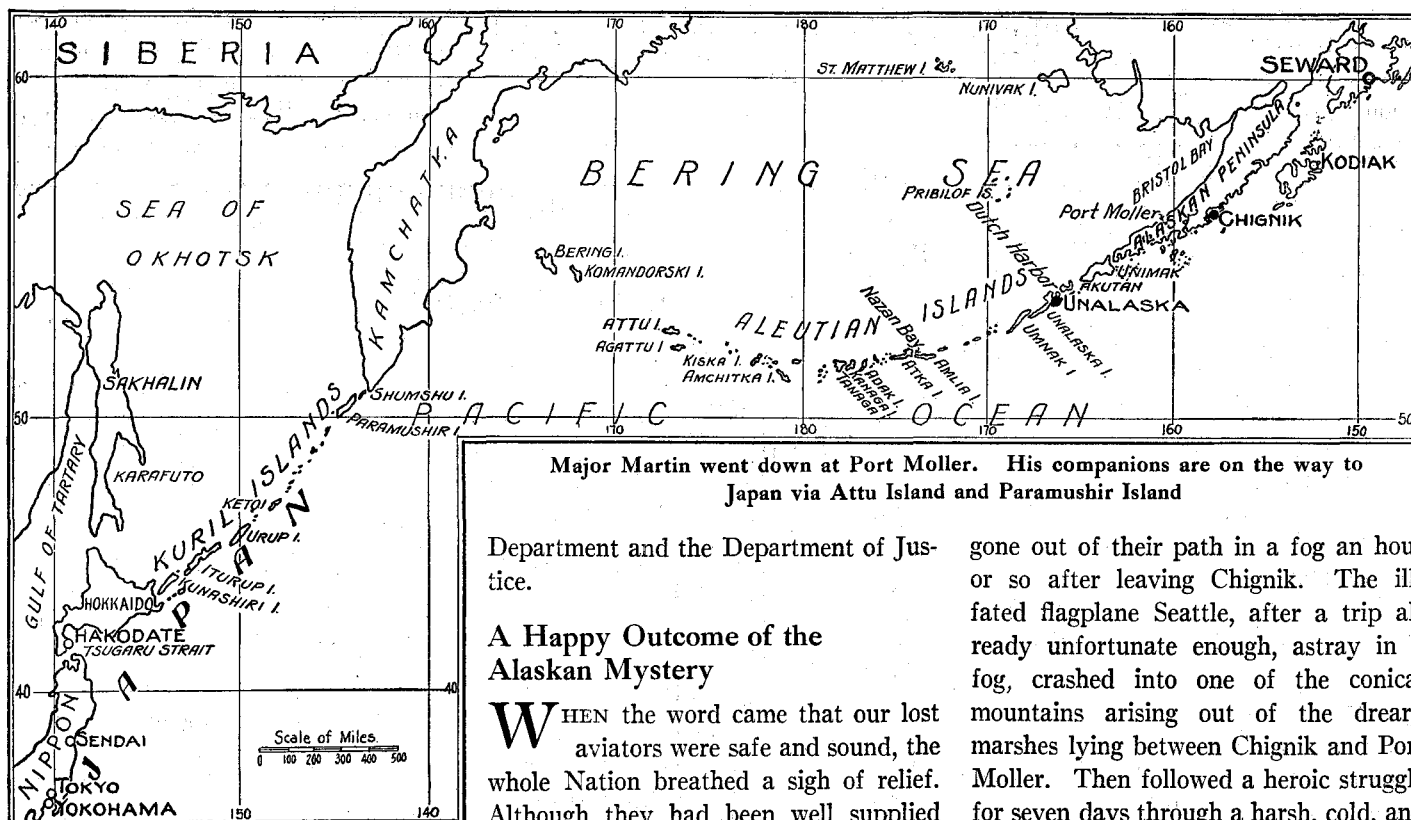
From W. W. Burroughs, Milwaukee, Wis.

*Donahey in the Cleveland Plain Dealer*



You wouldn't know the old tree!

From A. N. Eldred, North Olmsted, Ohio



Major Martin went down at Port Moller. His companions are on the way to Japan via Attu Island and Paramushir Island

their responsibility for good behavior is greater than that of the average man.

Garcilaso de la Vega, that Spanish-taught relative of the last Inca Emperor, in his fascinating account of the laws and customs of the Inca people, stated that the higher a man's official position, the heavier the penalty for the same crime. The Incas recognized this important matter of official responsibility. It would be well if all modern officials recognized it half as clearly.

### William J. Burns Resigns

FOR months William J. Burns and his administration of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice have been under the fire of various Senate committees which have been investigating former Attorney-General Daugherty, the various phases of the oil scandal, and prohibition enforcement. He has been examined vigorously and questioned as to the activities of his agents. So strong has been the criticism he has encountered that his resignation has been expected ever since that of his chief and sponsor, the former Attorney-General. He has now, to the relief of the whole country, resigned.

One by one the less desirable and competent members of the late Administration give place to men of proved fitness and ability. President Coolidge will, we hope, in filling this new vacancy maintain the standard of excellence he set in appointing the new heads of the Navy

Department and the Department of Justice.

### A Happy Outcome of the Alaskan Mystery

WHEN the word came that our lost aviators were safe and sound, the whole Nation breathed a sigh of relief. Although they had been well supplied with emergency rations, the recent series of terrific storms from the Pacific and a knowledge of the barrenness of the narrow strip of the Aleutian Archipelago made it felt that nothing short of a miracle would bring Major Frederick L. Martin and Sergeant Alva L. Harvey back to safety again, whether they had been blown north into Bering Sea, or had fallen into the rough waters of the Pacific, or even had come down upon the sterile, mountainous land itself.

At this writing few details are known of their adventure. They had seemingly

gone out of their path in a fog an hour or so after leaving Chignik. The ill-fated flagplane Seattle, after a trip already unfortunate enough, astray in a fog, crashed into one of the conical mountains arising out of the dreary marshes lying between Chignik and Port Moller. Then followed a heroic struggle for seven days through a harsh, cold, and treeless country, until a trapper's cabin was encountered near Port Moller, from which place the return to civilization was a rapid and simple matter. Major Martin has been ordered to Washington, and, as soon as possible, he will be sent eastward with another plane, to rejoin his three companions, perhaps in India.

In the meantime the three remaining planes of the expedition await at Chichagof Harbor, Attu Island, the extreme western point of the Aleutians, a favorable condition of weather for their jump of 878 miles to Kashiwabara Bay, Paramushir Island, most northern of the Kuril Islands of Japan, from which point there will be comparatively easy going, provided they escape the coming season of typhoons and get across Siam before the rainy season begins.

The accompanying map shows the route that these nifty fliers have been following from Seward, and the distance they must now cover in their forthcoming hop across the northern Pacific.

Once Japan is reached, the trip will become almost a pleasure jaunt in comparison with the hazardous skirting of the Aleutians, with their fogs, storms, snows, and almost deserted land.

### Methodist Unification

IN the Protestant churches, in spite of the controversy between Fundamentalists and Modernists, all is not dissension. When the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which is continuing in session throughout this



(C) Underwood

Major Frederick L. Martin, commander of the army around-the-world airplane expedition, who narrowly escaped death in Alaska

month, met at Springfield, Massachusetts, the first definite declaration that it made on a major issue was the vote for unification. In 1844 and 1845 slavery divided the Methodist Episcopal Church, as it divided other Protestant bodies. After eighty years that breach in the Methodist Church will almost certainly be closed through the application of the plan which at Springfield was adopted by a nearly unanimous vote.

Though this is a plan for unification, it enables the two now separate bodies, the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, each to maintain its identity. In eighty years traditions can grow; and Methodist opinion both North and South has refused to scrap them. A plan merging the two bodies into a new organization was rejected four years ago, but not the idea of unification. At that time the members of the Unification Commission were instructed to persist in conference with the commission from the Southern body until a mutually acceptable method was found. In the resolution adopted at Springfield this is now embodied and awaits only the practically certain ratification of a special session of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Each of the two Churches, though united with each other, will maintain its own jurisdiction, organized as each Church is now organized, but under a common constitution and with a single General Conference made up from the membership of the two Jurisdictional Conferences. Certain powers now in the hands of the General Conference of each of the two Churches are delegated to the united General Conference and further powers can be shifted there; but the rest remain in the hands of the Jurisdictional Conferences as they are now in the General Conferences of the two Churches.

Individual churches have the right to change jurisdiction. Thus in a border State a church, or even an annual conference, may vote to change its membership from one jurisdiction to the other. The overhead organization, however, remains virtually intact. Episcopal supervision becomes a common supervision, and the work in foreign lands is subject to review by the General Conference.

It is interesting to note that only one Negro representative voted against the resolution for union; and the motion to adopt the plan was seconded by a colored delegate. This is significant; as it was Negro slavery that caused the split



Sir Edward Elgar

eighty years ago and Negro sentiment in the Northern churches has been supposed to be hostile to union with the Southern Church.

This action of the Methodist General Conference is a symptom of what is happening in other Protestant bodies. The two branches of the Friends, separated for nearly a hundred years, are joining in a common celebration of the George Fox Tercentenary. There is little doubt that this action of the Methodists, as that of the Friends, will exert a powerful influence for agreement, co-operation, and in some cases union, and to that extent will counteract the divisive consequences of recent doctrinal disputes.

### The New Master of the King's Music

THE British seem to have evolved a manner of honoring men of achievement in a public and fitting manner. Great artists, actors, poets, and scientists, for instance, have been granted ti-

tles of nobility as a mark of national appreciation. If any kind of nobility is justified, this kind should be.

Sir Edward Elgar has been appointed Master of the King's Music. Thus England honors a man judged by many to be the greatest living English composer.

His work is well known in America. In 1907 he visited the United States to conduct his work "The Apostles" when it was sung by the Oratorio Society of New York. Probably his masterpiece is the music written to Cardinal Newman's beautiful poem "The Dream of Gerontius." The music is more than worthy of its inspiration. This extraordinarily beautiful and difficult composition has been sung here a number of times, and very notably on at least two occasions by choir and chorus under the leadership of T. Tertius Noble, late organist and choir-master of York Cathedral, England, and now holding a similar position in St. Thomas's Church, New York.

### The Pulitzer Prize Awards

THE annual announcement of the prizes of scholarships established by Joseph Pulitzer always attracts public interest, because of the variety of the kinds of literary, journalistic, and art subjects involved.

In most cases the conditions for these awards are not based solely on the fineness of art displayed; the influence for good upon the public is a prominent feature. Thus the award to Mr. J. N. Darling of the prize of \$500 for his excellent cartoon drawing entitled "In Good Old U. S. A." is doubtless largely because, to quote the phrase in the conditions of the contest, of its "helpfulness to the commendable cause of public improvement;" the cartoon is clever and pointed, but probably not superior in drawing and pictorial effect to scores that "Ding" has so happily given us.

The same holds true in a measure of the award of \$1,000 to Margaret Wilson (Mrs. Turner) for her novel "The Able McLaughlins," which truly does present, to quote again, "the wholesome atmosphere of American life and the highest standard of American manners and manhood." In speaking of this novel not long ago, The Outlook noted that it touched depths of universal character and motive.

Few would dispute the justice of the award to the New York "World" of the \$500 gold medal for "the most disinterested and meritorious public service ren-

dered by any newspaper during the year." The award was because of that newspaper's exposure of the peonage system in Florida.

Equally well received by the public was the award of the \$500 prize for the best editorial. It went to Mr. F. W. Buxton, of the Boston "Herald," for an editorial entitled "Who Made Coolidge?" which has been read or re-read with immense interest by many people since the award was made. Its point of approach is striking and its soundness of judgment notable.

Every one who has read Professor Michael Pupin's book "From Immigrant to Inventor" will be glad to see it recognized as a fine piece of autobiography by the award of a prize of \$1,000. It certainly is a valuable and at the same time entertaining contribution to American literature.

The prize of \$2,000 for the best book on United States history of the year was awarded to Charles Howard McIlwain for his book on "The American Revolution," more exactly described by its subtitle as a Constitutional interpretation. Mr. Robert Frost received the \$1,000 prize for "the best volume of verse by an American author" for his "New Hampshire," which has been described with commendation in this journal. The prize for the best American play of the year was awarded to Mr. Hatcher Hughes for a play with the remarkable title "Hell-Bent for Heaven." We have not had the pleasure of seeing the play, but the judges regard it as "having educational value and raising the standard of good morals, good taste, and good manners." There were also three awards of traveling scholarships for graduates of the Columbia School of Journalism and one to Mr. Philip Bower for art study abroad.

### A Change in, Not of, France

Two days after the French election it appeared that Poincaré's premiership had been brought to an end. This was by no means unexpected. Poincaré himself was well aware of what was happening in French opinion, and in reconstituting his Cabinet did what he could to minimize its effects. It was a swing to the left—that is, in the direction of radicalism. Whatever surprise there was in it was due to the degree of the swing. Apparently it is such that M. Poincaré will no longer be able to command enough support to continue at the head of the Government.

Those who expect, however, that the change means an abandonment by France of a policy of insisting upon reparations and security are likely soon to learn better. Even those Germans who rejoice at Poincaré's downfall are not all of them by any means under illusions upon the subject. What was distinctive about Poincaré's course was not the policy of demanding reparations and security, but the vigorous methods which he employed for making that policy effective.



(C) Keystone

Edouard Herriot, who may succeed M. Poincaré as Premier

tive. Poincaré had the courage to put France in the Ruhr; and without France in the Ruhr there would have been no Dawes report. He secured the agreement of the German industrialists in the Ruhr with the Interallied Commission for the Control of the Factories and Mines, or, as it is known by its initials in French, Micum, an agreement which has been renewed to June 15. In spite of predictions that his course would destroy all chance of reparations and would make security more unlikely than ever, Poincaré held firm, with the result that France has been creating a surplus in the Ruhr, and has been increasing both the passenger and freight traffic there, and the French now feel more secure than they have felt for a long time. It is idle to suppose that the French will give up what they have gained in the last year.

It was time, however, in the minds of many of the French, for a change. Poincaré was inflexible when inflexibility was needed. Now that France has gained

her point, she may use somebody of different temperament to advantage.

### Not a Defeatist Victory

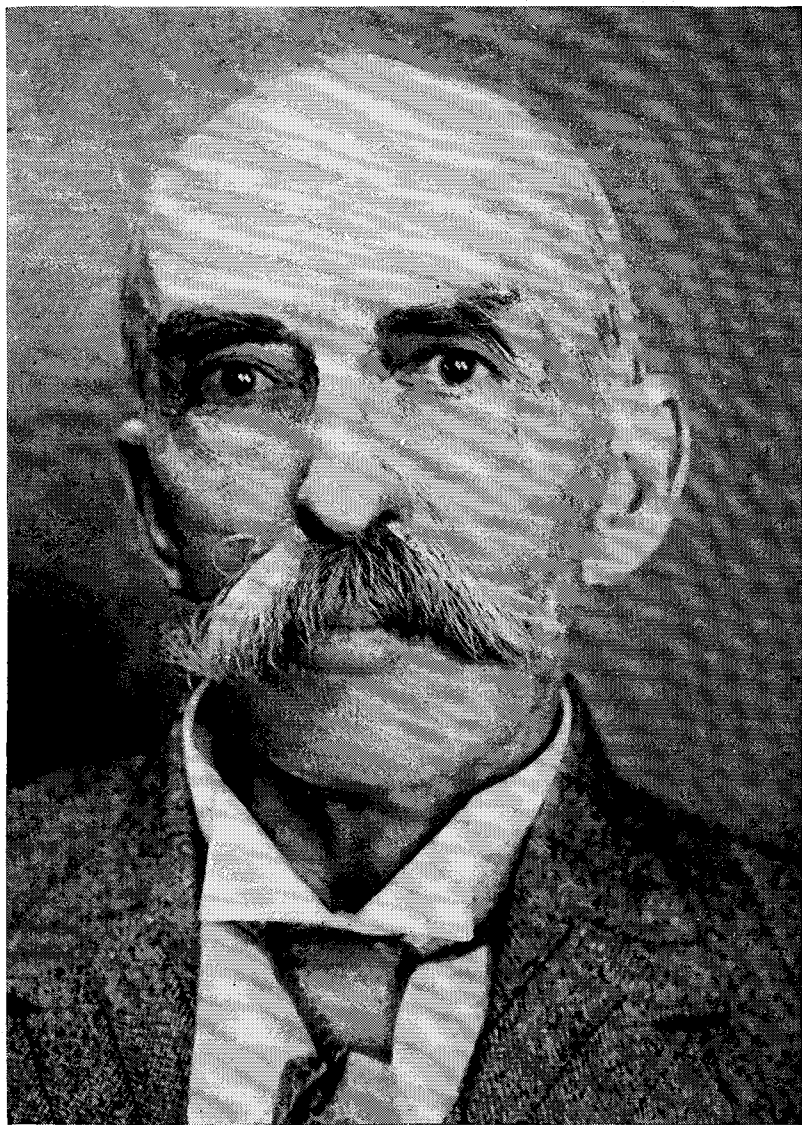
FRENCH elections are not to be judged like elections in America. In the first place, they do not indicate a change from one party to another, but a change in the grouping of factions or blocs. In the second place, there is no such popular interest in political personalities as there is in America. French voters do not take their politicians quite as seriously as American voters do. In the third place, certain policies, especially basic foreign policies, are virtually unaffected by political changes.

What has happened in France is more likely to have an effect on domestic affairs than upon foreign relations. Poincaré's insistence upon taxation as a means of balancing the Budget and as a substitute for over-hopeful views about what Germany was going to pay soon was perhaps not as popular among taxpayers as it should have been. Moreover, there was a good deal of feeling that the rich were escaping their due share of the taxes. The fall in the value of the franc which followed the news of the election indicated some doubt in financial circles as to whether a more liberal Government would be as sound financially as Poincaré's was. If France tries to avoid the burden of taxation which sound financing requires, she may yet regret the loss of Poincaré's austerity.

It is yet too soon to tell who is likely to succeed Poincaré. Some mention has been made of Herriot, formerly Mayor of Lyons. We shall not believe that any one more radical or more satisfactory to the defeatists than Herriot is likely to be Premier. We do not believe that France has delivered herself into the hands of the "lunatic fringe."

### George Kennan

WHEN the editors of The Outlook read of the sudden death of George Kennan, traveler, correspondent, and lecturer, at his home in Medina, New York, on May 10, they recalled with keen pleasure the brilliant, unusual, and abundant literary accomplishment of this writer in the pages of The Outlook. In a period extending for at least a quarter of a century Mr. Kennan represented The Outlook as its special commissioner or correspondent in some of the most im-



Bain

George Kennan

motionless with excitement and thrill. So, too, in his lecture on Siberian life (and in at least in one instance when he was over threescore years of age) he both sang Siberian native songs and showed steps of Siberian dances.

As all readers of American literature know, Mr. Kennan first came into National and international prominence through his great work on "Siberia and the Exile System," which has been described as the most comprehensive and fearless exposition ever made. Mr. Kennan undertook his study of the exile system in Siberia under the impression that its evils had been much exaggerated and that the prisoners were ruthless anarchists; he came out of his thorough investigation with wrath at the system's atrocities and with a message to the world that such things must no longer be endured. Previous to this Mr. Kennan had written his delightful book "Tent Life in Siberia," which told of his adventures when he went into Siberia over Bering Straits to report to a telegraph company in this country as to the possibilities of establishing and maintaining telegraph and cable communication with Europe and the East through that route. But before he returned the Atlantic Cable was a success and the earlier project was abandoned. Mr. Kennan was selected for this Siberian exploration because of his special knowledge of the telegraph and of electric engineering, for he had started his life-work as a telegraph operator and had studied not only the practice of the key, but the larger engineering possibilities of wire communication. Then followed his adventures in Eastern Caucasus and after that the investigation into the condition of the Siberian exiles undertaken at the request of the "Century Magazine."

It may be noted here that the Russian Government, which had expected that the book would be favorable to it, immediately blacklisted it, despite which it was very widely read in Russia through foreign translations and even ran serially in Russian magazines during the temporary abolishment of censorship in Russia about 1905—it had already appeared as a serial in Java. Later, in 1913, Russia again removed the censorship. Mr. R. U. Johnson, formerly editor of the "Century," in his recent volume of reminiscences, declares that the book was the "Uncle Tom's Cabin" of the Siberian exile, and that from the date of its publication until the present time "Kennan has not ceased to be recognized

portant episodes of the world's history during that time. Not only that, but he constantly informed its editors through personal letters—and Mr. Kennan was without doubt one of the great letter writers of his time—of impressions and conclusions which he knew would be of advantage to any periodical that not only followed events but desired to understand their meaning. Still again, Mr. Kennan quite frequently contributed editorials or paragraphs to the pages of *The Outlook* which were unsigned, but which bore on their face the evidence of special knowledge. These, of course, were chiefly in relation to the current history of Russia, Japan, China, and the East generally, although he was also an authority on many other subjects; for instance, he was one of the first, if not the first, to perceive the weak points in Cook's claim to have reached the North Pole and to foreshadow the collapse of that preposterous fraud; and, to illustrate his versatility, he was something of

an authority on Oriental flower cultivation in America.

A feeling of personal loss mingles with this journalistic feeling of pride in Mr. Kennan's connection with *The Outlook*. George Kennan was always exceedingly interesting. When he talked, no matter what the subject, he held his hearers intently by the variety and extent of his information and his brilliant and eloquent presentation of what he had to say, by illustrative incident and his knowledge which came from observation and from close reasoning. There are those who think that Mr. Kennan as a lecturer and as a conversationalist was even more vivid than as a writer. Probably thousands of our readers have heard him, for instance, deliver one of his earlier lectures which described his adventures in the Caucasus. In that lecture, clad in Caucasian garb, he described a perilous descent on horseback over a dangerous mountain pass in such a way as to keep his hearers literally

in Russia and England as being a great force of civilization and humanity."

Mr. Kennan's services as special correspondent to *The Outlook* several times took him to distant countries and to thrilling and even dangerous adventures. As correspondent in the Spanish War he had the singular experience of having been marooned on shore by the then head of the Red Cross, of which he was himself First Vice-President. We doubt if the incident has ever been told in type, but Mr. Kennan was wont to relate it in a humorous manner. Mr. Kennan went to Cuba, at the special request of *The Outlook*, in the first vessel sent to Santiago by the American Red Cross. His chief was Miss Clara Barton. Some cases of yellow fever occurred on shore, and Miss Barton ordered the vessel quarantined, and, as Mr. Kennan happened to be on shore when the order was issued, he was refused entry to the ship and dwelt for a while in a tent on the sand within sight of his ship. The letters he sent to *The Outlook* were illuminating and helpful as to the relations of this country with Cuba. In its book form "Campaigning in Cuba" was officially recommended by General Wilson to the War Department as a text-book for officers.

In the Russo-Japanese War, when the Japanese Government found it necessary to send the newspaper correspondents away from the scene of hostilities at Port Arthur, they made an exception in the case of Mr. Kennan, whom they knew they could thoroughly trust. Incidentally he was able to describe most minutely what he saw and heard in the advanced mining operations of the Japanese against the fortifications at Port Arthur.

We are informed that on the very day of his death, and just before he was stricken down, he was at work on a paper about "The Educational Methods of the Japanese" which he hoped would at this moment be helpful to the Japanese people he so well understood and loved.

When the great disaster of Mont Pelée occurred in 1902, Mr. Kennan, as special representative of *The Outlook*, reached the scene of the terrific volcanic explosions at an early date and, with Mr. Heilprin, the geologist, was almost the first to reach the summit of the volcano.

The accuracy of George Kennan as an observer and as a narrator of what he saw was amazing. Rarely, if ever, has he been obliged to retract any details of

his accounts. He not only gathered his material in a painstaking way, but he collated it with infinite care. We may note two instances of this. When Mr. Kennan went to Delaware at the time of the Addicks scandal, the Editor-in-Chief of this paper pointed out that, as there was possibility of libel suits growing out of statements made, there should be evidence behind all statements; thereupon Mr. Kennan produced a case containing a most elaborate system of reference cards giving the date and hour and details as to every interview he had had and every document he had examined. The other instance is the fact that Mr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, in acknowledging in his annual report in 1920 the gift to the Congressional Library by Mr. Kennan of his Russian and Siberian index, pointed out that it included ten thousand cards, about the same number of indexed interviews, and a vast mass of newspaper and magazine clippings. Mr. Putnam characterized this as the life-work of Mr. Kennan and Mr. Kennan as the foremost living American authority on the Russia of pre-war times, and added: "The wealth of information it contains, especially of a bibliographical character, and the fine classification arrangement made by the author himself, assisted by his wife, Mrs. Kennan, makes the index highly useful for research workers on Russia." Unlike some writers, however, Mr. Kennan never let his abundance of details, carefully gathered, clog in the least his remarkable descriptive narrative.

George Kennan was a lover of truth and a hater of falsehood and oppression. He sympathized with his friend Madame Breshkovsky, and even with the more violent preacher of revolution, Nicolas Tchaykovsky, in their attempts to liberate Russia. But because he was a friend of freedom, George Kennan was also an enemy of Bolshevik autocracy. Those who heard him after the Bolshevik rule was established, when he took the floor in an open debate at Cooper Union in which friends and admirers of the Reds were in a great majority, and denounced with scathing eloquence and a background of perfect knowledge the tyranny of this new form of oppression, will not readily forget the strength and sanity of his address.

Mr. Kennan in a sense was a self-educated man; but, if so, he certainly was splendidly self-educated. As a writer he had style and form as well as correctness and precision; it is a saying

in this office that no one ever sent in such "good copy" as George Kennan; it was written in a perfectly plain handwriting, it was accurate to the last comma; neither he nor any one else needed to read his proof; often the editors would entice him to write a letter when he hadn't time to write an article, and then use it (with his consent obtained or assumed) as perfectly good and well-written editorial matter.

In his published work, as well as in his indomitable spirit and his love of justice, George Kennan was a man of whom Americans may well feel proud. Once, when asked "What is your college?" he replied, "Russia." More broadly he might have said, "The world."

## Senator Walsh on the Oil Inquiry

SENATOR THOMAS J. WALSH, of Montana, has been a busy man. Otherwise we should have had from him several weeks ago, while the oil inquiry was still fresh in the minds of the people, the article which we publish in this issue. We requested this statement from him in accordance with our practice of seeking on every important public question the strongest possible presentation of views opposed to our own. We only regret that on account of Senator Walsh's preoccupation with his Senatorial duties the publication of his article at this our earliest opportunity comes so long after the investigation was virtually concluded.

In order that our own position may be made clear, we wish to point out that in the subject as treated by Senator Walsh there are four distinct issues.

There is, first, the moral issue. With Senator Walsh's condemnation of the private transactions of Secretary Fall with Mr. Doheny and Mr. Sinclair we agree. As the Senator says, "even a loan under the circumstances is in the last degree reprehensible on the part of every one concerned in it." In that respect Secretary Fall was not the only offender. Those who exchange their political influence, obtained by holding or having held a public office, either for cash directly or for positions which bring them cash or other personal compensation have a low sense of public duty. These oil investigations have shown that there are such men in both parties.

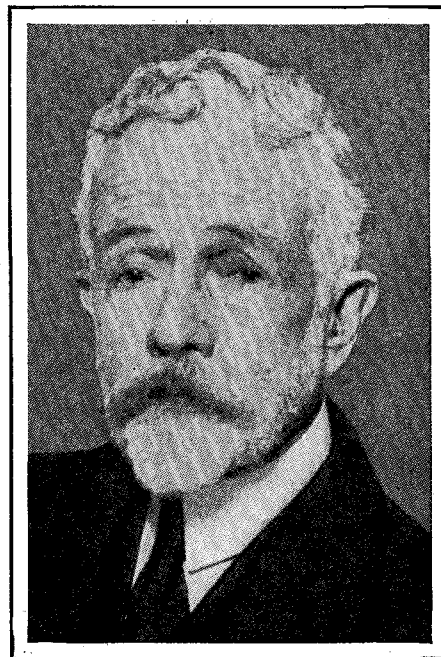
There is, in the second place, the legal question. Were the oil leases themselves

or the transfer of them from one department to another legal or illegal? On that point we shall not express an opinion. Senator Walsh believes that they were illegal. In stating his opinion on this legal question Senator Walsh is rendering a decision which has been left, and ought to be left, to the courts. We do not believe it is the function of an editor or of a Senator to render verdicts on matters which have been referred to the judicial process.

There is, in the third place, the question of responsibility for the failure to conserve the Navy's oil supply. On that point Senator Walsh is very definite. He says the initial step in the process of dissipating that supply was the promulgation of the order which transferred the administration of the Naval oil leases from the Navy Department to the Department of the Interior. He therefore places the responsibility solely upon Secretary Denby and the Administration of which he was a part. We do not think the responsibility can be so clearly concentrated. Secretary Denby must bear his share of the responsibility for the transfer of the authority for the reserves. It was a serious mistake, but it would not have been made possible except for what had already happened. Congress itself cannot escape responsibility for this situation, for the law that it passed was ambiguous and inadequate. The Wilson Administration cannot escape responsibility for what happened, for the situation would not have arisen if that Administration had not permitted the driving of wells which drained those oil lands.

There is, in the fourth place, the question of policy. On that there has been, there is, and there will continue to be a difference of opinion even among experts. We have endeavored to report the facts judicially. They are not simple. A reading of Senator Walsh's own statement of the facts will convince any reader that they are complicated and technical. After it was once decided that any part of the Naval Reserves should be leased, and even after it was once evident that the right to drive oil wells within the area of the reserves could not, or would not, be annulled, the question became one simply of judgment as to whether the oil could be preserved in the ground at all or not. There are experts who have testified that the oil could be preserved there in spite of the drainage. There are other experts, more practical probably, who say that the oil could not

be preserved as long as any wells were operating in the area. Our judgment is that the latter experts were right. We have no reason to believe that the contents of a barrel can be kept in the barrel by closing one spigot if another spigot at the same or lower level remains open. In the minds of those who were responsible for the oil reserves the question presented itself whether they would draw off such oil as they could while oil could be drawn off or risk the chance that others outside the reserves would draw off all the oil and leave none for the Navy. They chose not to take the risk. Moreover, they decided that circumstances at the time required an emergency supply for the Navy. Senator Walsh declares



Photograms

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge  
of Massachusetts

that the Navy Department had no right to make a contract by which in return for the lease the Navy got part of the oil and had it stored. Naturally, Congress is jealous of all its prerogatives and does not like to see the Navy getting anything for which there has not been direct Congressional appropriation. On the other hand, it is natural that the Navy should want this oil and should wish to get it in any practical way that it regarded as legal. In view of the way in which Congress has allowed the Navy to deteriorate, the recent affectation of concern for the Navy's future oil supply on the part of some members of the House and Senate is not very plausible. We fear it is too much to hope that Congress from now on can be relied upon without prodding to see to the adequate maintenance of the Navy, and thus live up to its professions. The Naval Oil

Reserves have already been used too much, not to maintain the fighting quality of the Navy, but to maintain the fighting qualities of political parties.

## Senator Lodge's World Court Plan

**I**S it worth while to consider the substitution of another world court for the World Court now in existence?

If it is not, a study of the plan presented to the Senate by Senator Lodge and a comparison of the articles of that plan with the articles constituting the existing Permanent Court of International Justice would seem to be for all practical purposes a waste of time. If it is, then a careful study of that plan and a comparison of the two courts, or the two forms of the same kind of court, should precede any choice between them. The prime question, therefore, is whether the nations which are jointly supporting the present Court can under any circumstances be induced to accept a substitute.

That is a question which many people in America have already promptly answered. They have said that it is folly to imagine that the nations constituting the League of Nations would do any such thing. They have reached their conclusion, so far as we can judge, without making any inquiry or eliciting any information. If they are right, the discussion of Senator Lodge's plan might as well end now as later; but we have no evidence that they are right.

There is nothing sacrosanct about the existing International Court. That it serves a great purpose and serves it well has, we think, been proved; but it has not been proved that it is incapable of improvement. The Articles of Confederation which sufficed to carry the thirteen American colonies through the war for independence were invaluable, but they proved unequal to the needs of a real union, and finally were replaced by the Constitution of the United States. If the nations of the world can be convinced that the United States has something better to offer them in place of the Court as now constituted, there is no reason why they should not agree to make the change.

Indeed, if the nations of the world desire the United States to adhere to any court of international justice, they will have to make some changes in the pro-

visions under which the Court is now administered. This has been made clear.

The question thus resolves itself into this—whether changes such as Secretary Hughes and President Harding proposed and President Coolidge has approved will suffice, or whether the changes must be more radical, perhaps as radical as those now proposed by Senator Lodge.

Essential to both the Hughes plan to join the present Court with reservations and to the Lodge plan to reconstitute the Court is the separation of the Court to some degree from the League of Nations. In either case, that is the most radical change proposed. Unless that change is accepted by the nations in some form, the United States is not likely to join any world court of justice.

The real object ought not to be forgotten in the discussion of the means. That object is the establishment of a universal system of administering international law. In that object the people

of the United States unquestionably believe; but for the attainment of that object they are not willing to sacrifice what seems to them any measure of their sovereignty or independence. If they can be persuaded that the present Court with some changes will serve, they will see in due time that the Nation joins. At present the Senate, which represents the people of the country in such matters, is not persuaded that a mere change in the present Court is sufficient. The question thus finally resolves itself into this—Which will be easier, to persuade the nations now adhering to the Court to accept a substitute, or to persuade the Senate that a modification of the present Court is sufficient?

Under the circumstances, we think that the Lodge proposal is not to be dismissed as a mere obstacle thrown in the way of American participation in the World Court, but is a plan worthy of study.

withstanding his decided political opinions. By the way, it is the fashion in some youthful and patronizing circles to poke fun at Boswell for his fidelity to Dr. Johnson. Why does no one poke fun at Plato for Boswellizing Socrates?

Few of our American Presidents have been especially gifted in conversation, although Mr. Coolidge is the first one who has carried silence to the point of breaking it only by monosyllables. Jefferson, Lincoln, and Roosevelt were men of highly developed social instincts and therefore good talkers. Indeed, conversation was apparently Lincoln's only form of recreation. As to Roosevelt, it is not at all improbable that he will take a place in history as one of the best table-talkers of modern times. His conversational gifts were certainly a political asset. But, just as one begins to try to deduce some general political rule from his powers of conversation, one runs against the puzzling fact that in the case of Calvin Coolidge the lack of all desire for conversation does not seem to be a political liability. Perhaps a reasonable deduction would be that a statesman who has not an exceptional and spontaneous genius for good talk is safer when he is silent.

It is a curious commentary upon the whimsicality of the popular estimate of public men that the only monarch of the modern world whose historical title is based upon his supposed taciturnity was really a delightful talker. William the Silent, the founder of the Dutch Republic and the great champion of political and religious liberty, was a master of the persuasive power of conversation. One of his bitterest opponents writes of him thus:

Never did arrogant or indiscreet word issue from his mouth under the impulse of anger or other passion; if any of his servants committed a fault, he was satisfied to admonish him gently without resorting to menace or to abusive language. He was master of a sweet and winning power of persuasion, by means of which he gave form to the great ideas within him, and thus he succeeded in bending to his will the other lords about the court as he chose; beloved and in high favor above all men with the people, by reason of a gracious manner he had of saluting, and addressing in a familiar and fascinating way all whom he met.

Edward W. Bok, who has just reproduced Frederic Harrison's compact but readable *Life*<sup>1</sup> of the great Prince of

## Silence and Statesmanship

By LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT

Contributing Editor of The Outlook

IT is now a foregone conclusion that Mr. Coolidge will be the Republican candidate in the coming Presidential election. One wonders how he is going to maintain his proverbial silence in a contest which is so largely one of talk. Indeed, the question arises, in reading the history of politics, What are the relative values of talkativeness and silence in a statesman? A talker whose conversation is based upon intelligence, good sense, good taste, experience, wit, and humor is always sure of a circle of friends; but a willing listener whose silence is not merely straining at the leash until he can get a chance to talk himself also has his good points. I am inclined, sometimes, to think that conversation plays almost as important a part in political success or failure as public speaking, and by conversation I mean that interchange of ideas which is based upon a judicious mixture of silence and talk. And yet silent men, especially if they have the gift of decisive and self-confident action, are outstanding figures in the annals of leadership. At the moment I can think of only one man, Socrates, whose fame rests almost solely upon incessant talking; and in his case constant conversation, on the street corner, in the market place, and at the dinner

table, resulted finally in the fatal cup of hemlock.

Great soldiers, as they have to be men of action, are not generally great talkers. William the Conqueror, the Duke of Wellington, General Washington, General Lee, General "Stonewall" Jackson, General Grant, General Sherman, and Marshal Foch did not talk much even to their subordinates. They were thought sometimes to be even taciturn. Statesmen are more talkative than soldiers, and of necessity, because their only weapon is the spoken or the written word. Among British statesmen, Pitt, Gladstone, Disraeli, and Lloyd George may be called, although not in a derogatory sense, talkative men. Gladstone was always dignified, but Disraeli was often loquacious. Lord Macaulay talked in a perfect torrent, as voluminously as he wrote, and as brilliantly. I said a moment ago that Socrates is the only man I could think of whose distinction as a leader of mankind rests solely on conversation. In making that observation I forgot Dr. Johnson, whose name to-day would have only a line or two in the encyclopædias if it were not for his talk at the club and at the table as reported by Boswell. But Dr. Johnson would not have been a good Prime Minister, not-

<sup>1</sup> William the Silent. By Frederic Harrison Great Hollanders Series. Edited by Edward W. Bok. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

Orange, which was written twenty-five years ago on the installation of the present Queen of Holland, aptly says of William the Silent that "in fact, the name of William the Indefatigable would

have been far more truly expressive of his character." Does this not furnish a solution of the problem whether speech or silence is to be considered golden in a statesman? It is no great

matter whether a ruler is talkative or taciturn if he is indefatigable in his maintenance of honesty, efficiency, wisdom, and justice in the administration of law and government.

# Germany at the Polls

By ELBERT FRANCIS BALDWIN

The Outlook's Editorial Correspondent in Europe

**T**HE German elections are of great importance and significance.

Even before they occur we note, first of all, the changes that have recently taken place in the country's political complexion and the rearrangement of party alignment.

Secondly, we grasp the significance of the elections with regard to the future; a swing to a reactionary extreme would be bad for Germany and for the world.

As in France, so here there are many political parties. Proceeding from the Conservative to the Radical side, we go from the Right to the Left, for, as in most parliaments, the conservatively inclined members sit on the presiding officer's right and those radically inclined on his left.

Also here, as in France, the two great Right and Left groups have outside fringes—"lunatic fringes," to use Theodore Roosevelt's phrase. The French monarchist fringe on the Right finds its parallel here, of course, but with this difference; the "lunatic" part in Germany lies not at all in the matter of mere monarchist restoration (for which there is much chance here and little in France), but in the manner of its accomplishment.

To kill parliamentary government and a constitutional monarchy, erecting instead a military and monarchical dictatorship by any and every violent means, desperate men a year and a half ago formed a political organization and called it the *Freiheitspartei* (the Freedom Party). It exists by and for extreme methods only. It has created illegal and irregular military organizations and has supported those already in existence. It has threatened Germans suspected of the slightest desire to play fair with France, and in this it by no means disdains assassination as a political method. The murders of Erzberger and Rathenau and the attempts to murder Scheidemann and Harden are laid at this party's door. It would even precipitate an immediate war of revenge with France.

The more recently formed *Deutsche Konservative Partei* is merely a bridge between the Freedom Party and the vast

body of the Right. On this bridge stands a large company of only half-lunatics. They find Freedom Party methods too sudden, yet opposing methods too slow.

Now comes the great group of *Deutschnationalen*, often called Nationalist Junkers by the English because emphatically a party of Junkers, of great landed proprietors, especially those of East Prussia. The party also contains many industrialists and Pan-Germans. It stands for monarchist restoration.

The misleading name of the *Deutsche Volkspartei* (the German People's Party) might make the stranger think it one of the Socialist parties. Instead, it has been a great and powerful organization of the rich industrialists, like the late Hugo Stinnes. While monarchist, it is at the utmost remove from the Freedom Party's criminal subterfuges and violences. It would have a monarch again on the throne, on economic quite as much as on political grounds, but by constitutional means only. Unfortunately for its leaders, it has lost some influence of late.

The *Zentrum* (the Center or Catholic Party) has always been a source of strength to political Germany, because, more than any other, it could be relied upon to steer a fairly consistent party course. Its voting power in Parliament has been about equal to that of the Nationalists. It looks now, however, as if the Center might have some setback, despite the good record made by Chancellor Marx, himself a Catholic, an astute party leader, and a statesman frankly recognizing the fact that Germany is a defeated nation and that there is necessity for her to act as such, especially with regard to France.

The *Bayerischer Bund* (the Bavarian League) works well with the Center on monarchist and Catholic issues. Its aim is to preserve to Bavaria every possible particularist privilege. The enemy of both the above parties there is the anti-clerical *Völkische Partei* (Popular Party).

The former influential *Nationalliberale Vereinigung* (the National Liberal Union), though under such an able pub-

licist as Baron von Lersner, has unfortunately no longer its former power and repute.

The *Demokratische Partei* (the Democratic Party), one of the pillars of the Republic, has had about two-thirds the voting power of the Center and, like it, seems slipping a bit down hill. Its best known protagonist is Karl Friedrich von Siemens, of the well-known family of that name.

The above parties may be expected to send to the Reichstag (the lower and popular house of Parliament) the members who will sit on the right or just in front of the presiding officer.

By far the principal factor on the Left is the *Vereinigte-Sozialdemokratische Partei* (the United Social-Democratic Party). It has had much the largest representation in Parliament of any party. It has also been of enormous and vital help to Germany in this difficult transition period since the war, not only because of actual attempts at constructive legislation, but also because its publicity organs have been courageous enough to point out German deception in military, financial, and economic methods and to indicate a straighter course.

Closely allied with the above, yet with marked differences, are the *Deutsche Soziale Partei* (the German Social Party) with Richard Kunze as one of its leaders, and the *Sozialistischer Bund* (the Socialist League), led by Georg Ledebour, long one of the most eminent of German Socialists and orators.

Then comes the large and noisy *Unabhängige Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands* (the Independent Social-Democratic Party of Germany), to give its official title. It is now largely under the influence of Theodor Liebknecht.

Passing over several other political fractions, we come to the Left's "lunatic fringe," namely, *Die Kommunisten* (the Communists). They have one feature in common with the Right's extreme fringe—that is to say, both scorn a parliament or any legislative assembly. The most picturesque figure among the Communists just at present is a woman, Ruth

Fischer (her real name is Wulf). However extreme the Communists are in opinions, in organization they have been clever in making much political use of the unemployment situation, and their attacks on the trades-union element in the Socialist parties have been attended with not inconsiderable success. Here, as elsewhere in their doings, the hand of Moscow is plainly evident.

American interest in the new German Parliament will be particularly aroused because, though the present Government has favorably replied to the Reparation Commission's query as to an opinion concerning the Experts Committees' conclusions, Parliament must pass upon the execution of a new agreement. Let us suppose that the lunatics, who may resist the proposed agreement, won't play.

Both ends will doubtless gain seats against the Middle in the elections. Yet, even so, men here in Berlin are prophesying that the fringes will not gain more than two-fifths of the new Parliament's membership. The Middle will thus mean three-fifths. Hence the elections may bring about some international as well as national justice.

Berlin, April 20, 1924.

# What the Oil Inquiry Developed

By THOMAS J. WALSH

United States Senator from Montana

**T**HE articles from Washington recently published in *The Outlook*, and written by Stanley Frost, have attempted to give as far as possible an impartial estimate of events there. Quite naturally, they have not always supported the extreme claims made by those handling the various investigations. In order to give *Outlook* readers the

best possible statement of the views of those conducting the prosecution, *The Outlook* asked Senator Thomas J. Walsh, to whom most of the credit for the oil exposures is due, for a summary of the results accomplished as he sees them. See editorial comment elsewhere in this issue.—THE EDITORS.

**A**T the request of *The Outlook*, the following summary is submitted of what was disclosed by the inquiry authorized by the Senate into the leasing of the naval oil reserves:

1. In the first place, the outstanding item is that in the very midst of the negotiations culminating in the contract under which, without competitive bidding, E. L. Doheny secured a preference right to a lease of a considerable portion of Naval Reserve No. 1, approximately one-half of its entire area of 32,000 acres, he delivered to Fall in cash \$100,000, transported in a satchel from New York to Washington, which Fall afterwards carried in a tin box to El Paso, Texas, making from it in bills an initial payment of \$10,000 on a purchase of a ranch for which, with cattle and equipment appurtenant, he paid \$91,500, though he had theretofore been so financially embarrassed that he had not paid his taxes for ten years, and admitted that he was "broke."

**T**o elaborate for a more complete understanding. Doheny, in June, 1921, by open competitive bidding, secured a lease authorizing him to drill in the remote southeastern part of Naval Reserve No. 1 twenty-two line wells to arrest drainage through wells on adjacent territory held in private ownership outside the reserves. On April 25, 1922, he secured the contract above referred to for the construction at Pearl Harbor, H. T., of

steel storage tanks adequate to hold 1,500,000 barrels of fuel oil, the construction cost to be paid for in oil accruing to the Government as royalty from leases or otherwise. It has been represented that this contract was secured by competitive bidding, but it was not. Bids were called for in accordance with proposals submitted, and a number were received, though some large companies declined to bid, believing, as the Government now contends, that there was no authority to pay for such work in oil. Doheny submitted two bids, one in conformity with the proposals, the other departing from them, the essential difference being that the bid accepted proposed that he be given a preference right, as heretofore recited. No other bidder was given an opportunity to bid on that basis. The money was delivered to Fall on November 30, 1921. Two days theretofore Doheny had written him a letter discussing the Pearl Harbor work and indicating his desire and purpose to bid on it. He says the money was advanced to Fall as a loan in consideration of old friendship and association and in commiseration of the business reverses that had been the lot of Fall. Neither time nor space will permit of a review of the evidence supporting or discrediting the story of a loan. Even a loan under the circumstances is in the last degree reprehensible on the part of every one concerned in it.

2. In addition to the Harris ranch,

Fall, at or about the time he was carrying on negotiations culminating in the lease of Naval Reserve No. 3, the Teapot Dome, to the Mammoth Oil Company, organized by Sinclair, which negotiations were initiated while Sinclair was visiting Fall at the ranch of the latter in New Mexico in December, 1921, purchased additional lands at a cost of \$33,000, paid his delinquent taxes covering a period of ten years, to the amount of \$8,000 odd, and made other expenditures aggregating at least \$50,000, the source from which the funds came being undisclosed. He expended about as much more in the installation of a hydroelectric plant on his ranch, the funds being borrowed from his regular banker, who was unable to shed any light on the origin of the remainder. In 1923, however, upon his leaving the office of Secretary of the Interior, Sinclair delivered to him Liberty Bonds to the amount of \$25,000, said to have been loaned, though no note or evidence of indebtedness ever passed.

3. The Naval Reserves have all passed into private hands, after a struggle to maintain them intact dating from the time the areas comprising them were set aside by President Taft in 1909, upon a study theretofore instituted by President Roosevelt—the policy advocated by all conservationists and adhered to through three Administrations. The initial step in this process was the promulgation of the Executive Order of May 31, 1921,

transferring the administration of the Naval Reserves from the Navy Department, to which it was confided by Congress, to the Department of the Interior, at the head of which was Secretary Fall, an avowed opponent of the whole conservation policy.

THE effort to secure the right to exploit the Naval Reserves gave rise to one of the historic controversies of the Wilson Administration, leading ultimately to the resignation of Secretary Lane, believed by many to have been unduly friendly to the private claimants. The Secretary of the Navy, on the other hand, was charged with being too rigidly insistent upon keeping the reserves intact despite the legal rights and equities of the claimants. The contest went on both in the Department and before Congress, President Wilson supporting Secretary Daniels. Out of this contest grew the acts of February 25, 1920, and June 4, 1920. By the former Congress declared its purpose to repose no power in the Secretary of the Interior as to the disposition of lands within the Naval Reserves except the power to lease wells that were actually producing. But, some drainage even then taking place or to be apprehended in Naval Reserve No. 2, the Secretary of the Navy was authorized to meet the situation by making the necessary leases—in fact, was invested with authority, at his discretion, to lease the whole or any portion of the reserves, the general authority being given for exercise whenever the contingency to meet which the reserves were set apart should arise.

Notwithstanding the purpose of Congress thus plainly expressed to exclude the Interior Department from the control of the Naval Reserves, within thirty days after Secretary Denby was installed he announced to Admiral Griffin, the Chief of the Bureau of Engineering, to whose immediate charge the care of the reserves had been confided, that he intended turning them over to Fall. Bear in mind, he did not ask Griffin, or any other naval officer, for that matter, for his advice; he apprised him of his purpose, asserting on the witness stand that he had been told that the reserves were being drained. He was unable to remember who told him, but it was no officer of the Navy. No one now pretends that this order can be defended—that is, that the President had any power thus to transfer to one Cabinet officer powers which Congress designed and provided should be exercised by another. In two letters to the President, upon inquiries from Senators, Fall sought to justify it under the Overman Act and the two acts above referred to, but when

he was confronted with these statutes on the stand he was forced to admit that none of them afforded even a color of authority for the order.

4. Sinclair declared that he expected to make \$100,000,000 out of the Teapot Dome lease and Doheny a like amount of his lease of Reserve No. 1, which, when it was awarded, embraced not only the area to which he had secured a preference right by his contract of April 25, 1922, but the whole reserve. Under that lease the western portion can be drilled only when the Navy so directs. Accordingly, if it should be thought wise to hold that part intact for an indefinite period, say twenty-five, fifty, or one hundred years, the Government may not take out the oil; Doheny must be directed to do it, the Government getting only the share prescribed in the lease as royalty, which may be fair now, but utterly unfair when in the possibly distant future that source of supply must be resorted to.

5. The leases contemplate taking the oil out of the ground and storing it in steel tanks at the seaboard—that is, keeping it in artificial instead of the natural storage. Storage of that character is expensive. No funds were available through any appropriation by Congress for the construction of any storage, except that of relatively inconsequential capacity, to hold the supply needed for current use. The idea was evolved of having the tanks constructed by the lessee, the cost to be met from the royalty oil coming to the Government under the lease.

A PROGRAMME of tank construction to cost approximately \$102,000,000 has been outlined by the Navy, the whole to be paid for in oil, not from funds in the Treasury—two-thirds of our reserve supply of oil is to be devoted to the construction of tanks; oil, it was contemplated, should be held until commercial sources of supply should be exhausted. But, worse, on any reasonable estimate of the contents of the reserves, there is not in them sufficient to meet the demands of a war under the plan being followed, yielding, as elsewhere explained, only six per cent of the recoverable content of the reserves for the use of the Navy.

6. It is asserted by Fall and his apologists and defenders, as well, of course, as by the beneficiaries of the leases and their representatives, that they were rendered necessary because the oil within the reserves was being drained by wells in adjacent territory. It is conceded that some drainage was taking and would take place; the difference of opinion arises as to how serious was the drainage and how the condition should be met. As to the

Teapot Dome, it is contended by the experts of the Geological Survey that the loss was inconsequential and that the drilling of a few line wells along the common boundary would take care of the situation. But the good faith of the claim put forth in that respect may be judged from the fact, as testified to by Admiral Robison, who acted for the Navy in the transaction, that the great Doheny lease was not induced by any reason of drainage, present or prospective. The great works being carried on at Pearl Harbor, involving an expenditure to be paid for in oil, called for more oil than was accruing to the Government as royalty from the defensive wells for which leases were awarded in the two Naval Reserves in California, and the whole No. 1 Reserve was leased in order that the Government might have the royalty oil to pay for the tanks. He frankly admitted that the Navy developed a new policy, namely, to keep the oil in storage in tanks at the seaboard instead of in the ground.

Space will not permit an analysis of the testimony as to drainage. The more reliable of the two experts employed by the committee testified that the Teapot Dome reserve contained 26,000,000 barrels of recoverable oil, 16,000,000 north of a great fault and subject to drainage and 10,000,000 south and safe, and that if nothing was done, if no line wells were drilled, the loss from actual drainage and reduction of the gas pressure might amount to twenty-five per cent of the oil north of the fault or 4,000,000 barrels, leaving 22,000,000 in the ground. Now the average royalty being paid by Sinclair is between 16 and 17 per cent. For ease of computation, say 20 per cent, and that the total content of the reserve is 25,000,000 barrels. The Government would then be entitled to 20 per cent of 25,000,000 barrels, or 5,000,000 barrels. But it must utilize two-thirds of that to pay for the construction of the storage tanks, about two barrels of crude oil being required to pay for one barrel of storage; that is to say, the Government will have available for the use of the Navy in the tanks only one-third of 5,000,000 barrels, or 1,666,666 barrels—6 per cent of the total content of the reserve. Those who care to consider whether the lease is a good bargain for the Government or a bad bargain must determine whether it is better to have 22,000,000 barrels in the ground (assuming that the whole 4,000,000 are lost) or to have 1,666,666 barrels in the tanks.

It has been said that Doheny pays the Government, not 6 per cent, but 31 per cent. More than two-thirds of his 31 per cent goes to pay for tank construc-

tion, the works at Pearl Harbor, including docks, wharves, loading equipment, and dredging, making the charge there abnormally high. But it is an error to assume and a misrepresentation to assert that his great lease will produce a 30 per cent royalty. He first secured a contract to drill twenty-two offset wells in territory of bonanza character, as proved by wells immediately outside the reserve, on which he pays a royalty of 55 per cent, the wells, at least the outside wells, producing in the neighborhood of 5,000 barrels per day. Leases of relatively small tracts adjacent bring down the average royalty to 31 per cent, but the area drilled is relatively of very limited area. No estimate of a like average royalty for the whole reserve is at all justified, and it is unlikely that it will be higher than the average for the Teapot Dome.

The "loans" made by Doheny and Sinclair to Fall may quite properly be considered in arriving at a conclusion as to whether the leases made by him to them in secret and without competitive bidding were or were not fair to the Government, and some people will think

that the fact that Sinclair contributed \$75,000 to make up the deficit of the Republican National Committee after the election of 1920 is not without significance.

So likewise may the proof be considered showing that he gave up or agreed to give up \$1,000,000 to the proprietors of a newspaper and their associates, on account of some shadowy rights claimed to the greater portion of the reserve. The paper, having virulently assailed the lease as corrupt, desisted, after being satisfied, from unfavorable comment.

The whole case, as to that unsavory transaction, is not stated above. Sinclair had already paid or agreed to pay \$1,000,000 to another outfit for those same claims ostensibly, but in reality, as the evidence leaves little room to doubt, to remove from the field a powerful potential competitor for the lease.

7. It appears that on so much of the oil as was or would be drained by the wells in the Salt Creek field from the Teapot Dome the Government would get a higher royalty than Sinclair pays.

8. It also plainly appears that the pipe line which, upon certain conditions, was

to be constructed by Sinclair under his lease, is not being installed because of any obligation therein, but because he and the Standard Oil, owning equal undivided interests in it, control the output of the Salt Creek field, which can produce 190,000 barrels a day, the line carrying only 40,000 barrels. He contracted to construct it only when and if the yield of the Teapot Dome should be at least 20,000 barrels per day, and it has never even approached that figure.

9. Incidentally, it was established that Jake Hamon, an Oklahoma oil operator of unsavory reputation, who, with Sinclair, was a prominent figure at the Republican National Convention at Chicago, spent \$105,000 to elect a delegation from that State favorable to him for National committeeman and afterwards \$100,000 more to carry the State for the National ticket—as sinister a revelation as any made by the committee.

The foregoing is merely in outline, and the full significance of the disclosures is not appreciated unless they are considered in connection with those relating to the administration of the Veterans' Bureau and the Department of Justice.

## Two American Vistas

By HERMANN HAGEDORN

### The Engineers

THEY are building a smelter in the desert, and the still, dry air is filled with the pounding of rivets, the snorting and chugging of trucks bringing lumber and cement, and the hiss as of escaping steam where workmen, high above the ground like flies in a spider's airy structure, are applying paint under air pressure. Out of the dry, gray soil the prodigious web of steel rises, linked by an inclined plane to huge concrete storage bins, these in turn linked by an ascending pathway of steel to the topmost gallery of the roasting ovens, linked in their turn to other strange pagodas. There is a gaunt magnificence in the naked skeleton standing against the background of barren hills and cloudless sky; so stately in its simplicity, and so complex, so expressive of calm purpose, and so bewildering.

On the concrete floor, under the open roof of a lesser structure at right angles to the other, where in time great dripping drums will turn in the final process of the ore's concentration, four engineers are kneeling over a blue-print. They are

all young, with clear skins and clear eyes; one is puffing slowly at a pipe, one has a stump of a cigar between his fine white teeth. They study the plans as a general might study the plan of a battle with his staff. It is the day's work, but it is more than the day's work. They might be treasure-seekers poring over the map of some romantic island where a pirate has buried his pieces of eight; or explorers puzzling out a trail through a wilderness to a lost ancient city. The light of spiritual adventure is in their eyes. They will draw their pay at the month's end; but in their hearts burns the white flame of devotion to a cause.

### November Dawn

(Western Virginia)

SILVERY earth against a silver sky; brown meadows sloping sunward, framed in brown trees; on a knoll, among oaks almost denuded, a square frame house with blue smoke rising straightly; brown cattle grazing, minute, far off, without emotion.

Through ribbed and broken clouds the

sun shines whitely, slashes of salmon-pink below, wide fields of blue, chilly and dark, above. A brook, winding through a wood, catches the bright, cold light; the hoar frost on a shed's flat roof whitely reflects it.

There is an old log-cabin beside an inky tarn; a cabin heavily chinked with plaster, with ells east and west, and well-built gables, almost like a church. Gray mist lies on the tarn, brown smoke rises from the chimney. A girl opens the door and looks out, drawing a shawl close about her neck.

There is a river, shining in the silver sunlight, a mirror for motionless trees and slender iron bridges. The tops of swamp maples flame on its banks, but a half-mile away its course is lost in smoky mist.

Reaped corn fields, touched with silver on soil and stubble and stack; wild honeysuckle touched with silver; crimson leaves glowing like cheeks through a frosted pane. There is no hint of green; the time for green things is over. Autumn walks in tender brown faintly flushed with rose; over her face is a glistening Assient veil.

# Problems of Art

## An Interview with Albert Sterner

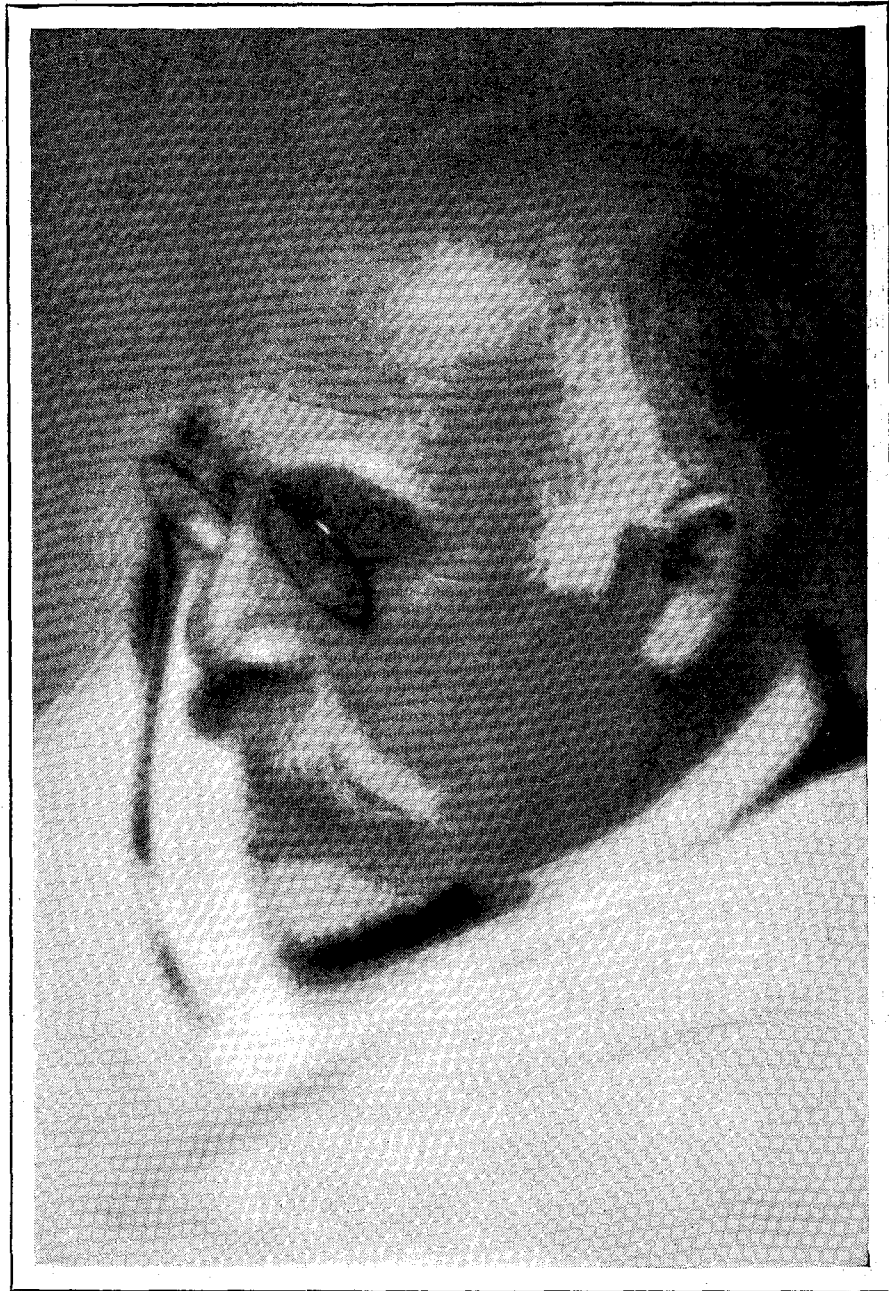
By MARY SIEGRIST

Two weeks ago The Outlook published a stimulating discussion of art by Clive Bell. Mr. Bell's article dealt with the life of modern art. This tells of the place of modern art in life

"THE person who paints a green streak down somebody's nose and says, 'I'm a great artist because you don't understand my language!' is a humbug! Great art never needs explanation. The artist is a sane person and clear, and he has studied for a purpose." Mr. Sterner spoke deliberately and with emphasis. He was walking up and down the length of his beautiful studio overlooking Gramercy Park, a plot of singing green in all its proud regalia. After several moments of deep meditation he continued earnestly, with characteristic gesture: "If an actor studies for the stage, why does he study gesture and to speak distinctly? In order to be able to get his message distinctly and clearly to his audience. Without that necessary study he must fail in his art. The art of the painter is equally inexorable in its demands."

Albert Sterner is pre-eminently the philosopher in paint, clear and logical, desiring clarity above all else. His works—if one is to judge by those constantly shown in our art centers and in art museums both here and in Europe—faithfully reflect in their controlled technique, their quiet intensity, his own clean-cut, well-defined philosophy. When, as in one of his recent works, "The Unmasking," he deals with an intensely dramatic subject, it is with the subtlety and *finesse* of the master. At once you realize, even from a casual survey of these paintings, that he believes in emotion tied tightly to intellect. Always he insists that the appeal to the emotions is not enough—that there must also be the challenge to the intellect. While there is apparent in his work a passionate humanity, there is never a display of blind emotion. His canvases, in their swift characterization, their keen comment on life, are deep set in the integrity of the intellect. With him an adequate technique plays an important part in his work because he knows it is the only means of clear expression, whether it be in portraiture, etching, or lithography.

"The average person," continued Mr. Sterner, "assumes that achievement proceeds from spiritual inspiration. I don't



Photograph by Pirie MacDonald

Albert Sterner

like the term. I call it super-impression and super-expression. The quality of the artist is inherent in him. He has this quality *a priori*, like the fine violin. The non-artist may be impressed by the same matter that moves the artist and yet be inarticulate. Mrs. Jones at the wash-tub may be deeply moved by the inevitable aspects of fate, but in so far as she is

unable to express her emotion in some significant symbol she is not an artist. The conception is the man himself—the sum total of his personality, his experience. Whether it is a great conception or not depends on the quality of the man himself, but to make it art the inner urge, the conception, must be externalized in controlled expression. Only when tech-



From the etching by Albert Sterner

### Miss Janet Adamson

nique and conception are adequately married is there a great work of art."

"What is the matter with our struggling, aimless young artists?" I inquired.

"They are aimless," was the reply, "because they are simply trying to give vent to individual expression. This is inevitable without the desire, interest, or

guidance on the part of a demanding public. Walt Whitman has said that there can be no great poets without a great audience. It is the same with painters. This unbridled, purposeless self-expression must lead eventually to riot and chaos. It does not take long for charlatan imitators to evolve languages

potentially their own but which the people don't understand, and in which, therefore, they can convey no message. Of this there is ample proof to-day in the various cults, isms, osms, that are justly ignored or laughed at by the lay public. Already most of these fads are moribund. Great art has at no time in the world's



From the painting by Albert Sterner

### Mrs. Brooks Nichols

history been produced under such conditions. We need reticence, reserve, and earnest technical equipment in all the crafts. Art is not amusement; it is not a whim. A lot of these things that artists do are amusements and whims. But why shouldn't they be, since they lack employment? For there is another and

very important phase of this problem. At the root of it there is the fundamental question of supply and demand.

"We need to tie up the artist with the community and make the community want his product. People will never get art till they want something. All of the great art of the world down to within

less than a hundred years has been made to order. All the decorations in the great cathedrals, all the stained-glass windows, all the prints and engravings, were done with a purpose. Rubens would have laughed if any one had asked him to paint 'The Descent from the Cross' for fun. When the Church of Antwerp

wanted an altar-piece made, it went to Rubens. Is it any wonder that so much of the art of to-day is purposeless? The poor devil of an artist is to be pitied, not blamed. What does our public come to us for?

"Naturally, artists through all times have experimented technically and must do so. But when technique obscures the vital human message the result is invariably affectation, ephemeral. The appeal may be to the artists or to a handful of *cognoscenti*, but it is purposeless in its relation to the community. Does an artist produce his work only for other artists? Certainly not. He endeavors with it, be it music, literature, painting, or sculpture, to move the people. That is what art is for eternally. All great art has accomplished this. The rest is negligible."

"Don't you think, Mr. Sterner," I inquired, "that our many exhibitions help to educate the masses to appreciate art?"

"Decidedly not," was the reply. "All the arts have their roots in craftsmanship. Sculpture and painting should be adjuncts of architecture. When the three are co-ordinated, they become purposeful. The painting of little squares with gold moldings and hung on the wall pell-mell and representing anything from a plate of fried eggs to some cows wading in a sunlit stream has nothing to do with art. These are useful for the awarding of prizes, for the making of yards of writing by the critics, or for art salesmen to sell. The proof of this is the fact that the canvases in the many exhibitions are perennial but rarely sold. Ergo, the public does not want them. If the artist were in demand, we wouldn't have these useless, futile exhibitions all over the land and, topping these, the banality of prizes. What does the public want? It wants something in which it is deeply interested, whatever that may be. The task of the artist is to give the public what it desires, but do it well."

"But how will people know what artists can do if they don't exhibit?" Mr. Sterner was asked.

"They ought to have shops, as in the time of the guilds, or open their studios to the people. It is only recently that this riotous individualism has led us where we are, and we can't have true art, real, basic, and strong, in the midst of these false conditions. Art must emanate and proceed from the crafts, which have been barely developed in the United States. The public should frankly make known what it wants. *Nobody ought to make anything except what is definitely wanted.* If, for example, a religious person wants to have his home imbued with a certain religious atmosphere, why not

come to the artist and tell him so? Again, the artist and the sculptor should be used in the incipient conception of a building by the architect and his client. Now he is called in at the end for post offices and public monuments! I am constantly asked why, in a hundred and ten million people, with possibly five hundred thoroughly equipped artists, do the people not come begging their services for all sorts of things? If the artist were employed rightly and purposefully by the community, there would be no need of these interviews. We have too much cant, too much criticism, too much writing about art. What we need is a direct expression of desire on the part of the people, whether they want a monument for a dead soldier, or a temple for Christian Science, or a design for an invitation to a private ball. Great art can be made out of any one of these. It's the artist's job to do it, the part of the public to demand it."

This unrest and seething attitude on the part of Mr. Sterner is because he sees so many artists unemployed and purposeless. He has come to feel that this attitude of indifference on the part of the public is one of the most distressing problems of our time. How can the artist and the community be brought together? In what ways can a community be reached most effectively and be made conscious of its needs? So close have these problems been to Mr. Sterner that he has devoted much of his time through many years to their solution. In his lectures throughout the country he has emphasized them as among the vital problems of the Nation as a whole. "The public," continued Mr. Sterner, "must be made conscious of its need for art in all forms. Its needs must be made articulate, and it must come in direct contact with the artist. Let the artist and the people meet together. This is the sure way of progress."

"But how," I inquired, "can the artist really reach the people?"

"There are two ways of reaching the people, of getting right down to them," Mr. Sterner replied. "Bertrand Russell has pointed them out. The artist must first of all believe in the people themselves. He must have faith in them. And he must begin with them at the bottom of things. The beginning of all art was a pictorial record of some event or happening. The artist should begin with the simple and the concrete, and then build upon that, drawing step by step upon our common human experience. Nothing great was ever done by anybody who did not believe in the people. How to reach them through their futile jazz is a problem. But any problem can be

carried out by a good artist, and out of this will come a larger manifestation of art."

"Just how would an artist begin with the simple and the concrete?" Mr. Sterner was asked.

"He would give the people something in art drawn from their common, everyday lives—something that has a strong appeal to their own understanding and sympathy. Tell them, for instance, that they can have painted their favorite dog. The prize cock that Mr. A in Duluth owns and sent to the fair is a magnificent subject for a decoration over his mantel-piece in his new house, providing the artist can make it beautiful. So is his yacht a subject for fine decoration. Whatever the subject, whether concrete or abstract, no picture should need a title. Its own meaning should be implicit in it. It must be clear enough to translate itself and its message to the mind of the observer."

"All of our art," concluded Mr. Sterner, "is in the air. Nobody gives a continental about it! We're just like a poor band of fools of whom people say, 'Aren't they nice?' and pet us and indulge our whimsicalities. I don't believe in all that. The artist should be treated with exactly the same respect, the same deference, as Schwab or Carnegie—taken just as seriously. Now the people think Schwab and Carnegie are great. But real artists are the clear-thinking people who, if the public trusted them better, perhaps, than a great many so-called practical people, could tell the world a thing or two. Art must be taken seriously if we are to have progress. There will be no art in America or in the world until people desire art. And the only way to stimulate the demand is first of all to bring art within the range and understanding of the people."

Like all art that endures, Mr. Sterner's art is pre-eminently sincere. It is at once the product of the intellect and the fine distillation of the emotions. To the sincere personal vision of the artist he brings a touch that has both strength and delicacy—directness and subtlety. His work, distinguished in its rich tonal quality, is varied in technique, including examples of both detailed and impressionistic treatment. His studies, however realistic they may be—and some of them are intensely so—are never photographic. Rather, they have both an inner and outer fidelity. Always there is in them the note of larger implication that is never wanting in art that has permanence. For Mr. Sterner lives his own artistic creed. He observes life reverently and wrests from its verities those elements in harmony with his own vision of truth.

# Makers of Flowers

By HARRY LEE

WHEN tiny Filomena,  
Maker of tinsel flowers,

First saw the blooming  
Fields of spring glisten  
In sunlit showers,  
She stood aghast,  
Not having dreamed  
Such loveliness  
Could be—  
Silent she stood,  
Eyes wonder-wide,  
Hands clasped  
In ecstasy—

Then, thinking  
Of the ones who toil  
Through dim unending hours,  
"The children—where are they,"  
She said, "the ones that—  
Make the flowers?"

## Which Men Should Vote?

By CHARLES K. TAYLOR

A Socratic dialogue which led a group of boys to that painful process known as thinking

A FEW months ago, in *The Outlook*, the writer showed how one or two fundamentals of civics were experimentally taught to a group of schoolboys. It was an example of a practical use of the "Socratic" method, used to make clear the relationships between personal liberty, co-operation, and law and order. It may be that the number of folk who were interested in that lesson—both in subject and method—may care to see another application of that method, to the same group of boys, in an endeavor to make clear to those boys a great and serious fundamental upon which the existence of a democracy absolutely depends.

We are far too apt to believe that just because a man happens to be alive and able to talk he is thereby entitled to take as great a part in selecting representatives and deciding policies of social and national import as is the most capable man in the nation. Let us see how this matter was developed by the class of boys mentioned. The class had been given a simple outline of the history of the "Fertile Crescent," stretching from Mesopotamia to the southern limit of Palestine. They had heard of the downfall of Sargon I, and of the coming of the

Amorites, who had seized a small village, Babylon, on the banks of the Euphrates, and started it on its way to become one of the great cities of the world. And it was Hammurapi, you remember, the sixth Amorite king, who conquered the whole eastern part of the Fertile Crescent.

*Question.* What kind of writing did they have in Sargon's time?

*A Boy.* They wrote on clay bricks, and then baked the bricks.

*Question.* When Hammurapi conquered the land, were his followers highly civilized, do you think?

*A Boy.* I guess they were awful ignorant, especially if they had been wandering people—shepherds and such like.

*Question.* Do you think they could read and write?

*A Boy.* I guess they could read their clay tablets.

*Second Boy.* I guess they couldn't. The people they conquered could write just a little—their priests and leaders, maybe. And the people they conquered were city people, and so much more civilized than these new Amorites from a more wild country.

*Question.* Do you think these city folk were much civilized? How did they live?

*A Boy.* They lived in mud-and-wicker houses. We find the remains of them yet. Little dark huts. Guess they were pretty low grade stuff. Slaves, mostly, or as bad as slaves. Just ignorant laborers.

*Question.* So you don't think Hammurapi's people were much more civilized?

*A Boy.* I guess they were stronger and healthier, because those city folk had been going down hill, but they must have been ignorant stuff too, not much better than slaves.

*Question.* How do you suppose Hammurapi became king? Did they elect him?

*A Boy.* He must have been a son of a king, or he must have been strong enough to take it. What could those dumb people know about electing anybody?

*Question.* So you don't think Hammurapi's people could read and write?

*A Boy.* I guess the king could, and some of his main leaders.

*Second Boy.* I guess some priests could. But most of the people weren't much more than just barbarians—only they had to behave themselves.

*Question.* Who made their laws?

*A Boy.* They must have had some a

long time, and I guess the king made some if he wanted to.

*Question.* Suppose the people didn't like a law?

*A Boy.* They couldn't do anything. It was an absolute monarchy.

*Question.* Do you think it was fair for a king to make laws that way, with all the people having nothing to say about it?

*A Boy.* No, it wasn't. The people should have chosen representatives, and these representatives would have had a kind of congress, and this congress would have decided. And, anyway, people could have voted against laws they didn't want.

*Second Boy.* Nice time they would have had voting if they couldn't read or write!

*Question.* If the great mass of people were really barbarians, what kind of representatives would they be likely to select? Would they pick out the men most able to decide such important matters?

*A Boy.* No, they wouldn't. They'd vote for some bully they were afraid of.

*Second Boy.* Or they would vote for fellows who would bribe them.

*Third Boy.* They couldn't vote, anyway; they'd be too ignorant. And even if they could they'd pick out a lot of roughs and grafters. But they couldn't—they were only savages.

*Question.* So you think it was fair for Hammurapi to make any laws he wanted?

*A Boy.* Yes. He probably did the best he could, and he knew much more what should be done than the people did.

*Question.* Do you think it was proper for him to have an absolute government? Fair to his people?

*A Boy.* Yes. It was the best kind for those people.

*Question.* But suppose Hammurapi wanted the people to decide important questions as to government or the laws—what would have to be done?

*A Boy.* He'd have to have all those people taught.

*Question.* Taught what?

*A Boy.* Well, taught to read and write.

*Second Boy.* Taught all about the government; how it was run, and the things a government has to do.

*Third Boy.* They would have to be taught about citizenship.

*Question.* Would it be safe to let the people decide things unless they were trained in citizenship?

*General Chorus.* No.

*Question.* Would it be proper for Hammurapi to let them decide such things, even if it were not safe? That is, wouldn't it have been a proper thing

to let the people decide what they wanted?

*A Boy.* No. The people wouldn't know what was best, and they couldn't pick out the right kind of men to represent them, for there weren't any such men to choose from, and, anyway, the roughs and bribers would get all the votes.

*Second Boy.* They had the best kind of government for people who didn't know anything about citizenship.

*Teacher.* All right. Now it is a fact that Hammurapi wasn't pleased with all the laws they had. So he got his chief men to get them together—writing them on clay, no doubt—and he would cross off those which didn't seem fair or right, and he added on some he thought the people should have, and all these laws he had cut on a stone cylinder and put where people could see it. And we have that stone to-day, and all the laws have been translated. Why would he have those laws posted on that cylinder in a public place?

*A Boy.* So the people could see them.

*Question.* But if the people could not read?

*A Boy.* They could get a priest to read the laws to them.

*Question.* How do you think the people would feel about having a king set up laws for them without giving them any say?

*A Boy.* I think they'd be glad to know what they could do, and criminals would know penalties for crimes. And I don't think those ignorant people ever thought of making laws themselves. They were too far back in civilization. I bet they were glad to have those laws written down.

*Question.* Don't you think those people could have made a better series of laws?

*A Boy.* No, I don't. They never could have worked up anything like that. They were too ignorant, they would not know what was best.

*Second Boy.* And they couldn't pick out good men to do it for them, either.

*Question.* To take an intelligent part in their government, then, what was absolutely necessary?

*A Boy.* They would have to be taught all about government and about citizenship.

*Second Boy.* They would have to be taught how to read, and, I guess, some history too.

*Question.* But what was the most important thing they would have to be taught?

*A Boy.* They would have to be taught citizenship.

*Question.* What do you mean by that?

*A Boy.* Well, they would have to be

taught about laws—why we have to have them.

*Question.* Why do we have to have laws?

*A Boy.* We can't live together without rules.

*Second Boy.* We have already learned that "co-operation" depends on law and order, and if you don't have law and order you don't have personal liberty.

*Question.* Who remembers our definition of "personal liberty"?

*A Boy.* It is the liberty to do anything we want, for our benefit or pleasure, that does not interfere with the benefit or pleasure of any one else.<sup>1</sup>

*Question.* What else must a citizen know?

*A Boy.* He must know how the government is run.

*Teacher.* Let's put it together. You have said that to take part in his own government a man should be able to read and write, he should know something useful about history, he should know how his own government is run, and he should know some basic principles of citizenship, such as the real meaning of personal liberty, of co-operation, of law and order, and so on. So you don't think Hammurapi's people knew these things?

*A Boy.* They couldn't know them, and so they had the best kind of government for people as low down in civilization as they were.

*Question.* Should all American men vote? That is, should they have the privilege?

*A Boy.* Sure, they should. That's how this country is run. Every man and woman can vote.

*Question.* Should every man and woman be allowed to vote?

*A Boy.* Sure, they should.

*Question.* Think it over. We just mentioned the things a man should know to be a voting citizen. Now do you think all Americans know these things?

*A Boy.* I guess some criminals don't.

*Second Boy.* I guess some real dumbbells don't. You know—crazy people.

*Question.* What about the foreigners who come from different kinds of governments, perhaps from absolute monarchies? What about the thousands of ignorant, who can hardly read and write, who know nothing about our history or any other history, and who don't know what personal liberty means or real co-operation, who know nothing about our laws, and so don't want any laws, and who, in short, know nothing about citizenship? Should these vote?

*A Boy.* Sure—every man and woman should vote. It's their right.

<sup>1</sup> Definition composed by a boy of twelve in a civics class. The way this definition was produced in class was described in The Outlook for May 2, 1923.

*Second Boy.* No, they shouldn't. Nobody should vote who hasn't been taught citizenship. It would be dangerous to the government. They wouldn't pick out good men for offices.

*Question.* Why do we hear so much about graft in our cities? Why do we hear so much about political machine governments? Why are so many ignorant and incapable men in public office?

*A Boy.* I guess it is because so many ignorant or dishonest men get elected.

*Question.* And how do they get elected?

*Boy.* Maybe it is like we said about Hammurapi's people. We thought that, if they tried to vote, men they were afraid of or men who would bribe them would get elected. Maybe it's something like that now. Grafters get it, and bullies, and ignorant men too.

*Question.* Do you think a country can go on like that? Isn't it always in danger of breaking down because of incompetence or dishonesty?

*A Boy.* I think every one should be trained before being allowed to vote. Every one should be trained in citizenship.

*Teacher.* And that is the point of this lesson. If a democracy is to survive, its citizens must be trained in citizenship—all of its citizens. They must know not only the workings of their government, but they must know the great principles under which all must live if we are to get along together and progress.

When one considers the vastness of our present foreign-born group, who know nothing about our government and who look upon all government with suspicion, not to speak of the great native-

born group that is almost as ignorant of our American system and of our American ideals, it becomes obvious, as these boys worked out, that our future is safe only when every citizen is trained for citizenship in the broadest and finest interpretation of that term.

And, finally, a suggestion to teachers. Ask these questions of your pupils. Never answer them yourself. If a question is not answered at once, ask around that question until the right answer appears. You will find, when you come to test those pupils, that they remember the whole lesson and its significance infinitely better than if they had read the reasoning in a book or had been told these truths by you. For, you see, these have become their own ideas, *because they have worked them out through their own discussions and through their own reasoning.*

# Reminiscences of Professional Oarsmen

By JAMES A. TEN EYCK

**I**N the seventies and eighties there was a group of some dozen or more professional oarsmen who did the rowing for the country. We appeared on every rowing course from Frisco to Halifax and from Miami to Duluth, even invading England and Australia. The regattas in which we took part were usually promoted by big industrial corporations, railways, and summer hotels, which used the spectacular feature of the rowing game as advertisements for their concerns. While we were not organized as baseball teams are to-day, still, of all present-day sports, we were more nearly like the itinerant baseball players than any other modern organization.

Professional oarsmen, taking them by and large, were fine fellows. I knew them all by name and most of them personally, and, while I am not claiming sainthood for any of them—well, neither am I numbering among my very good friends in other avenues of life a very great number whose halos will obscure the sun. As men go, and they go well with me, my former associates were good fellows. If anywhere in this article it should seem to some of you that I am not as modest in some of my statements as the common, or garden, daisy, I say that the days of professional rowing were the days of real sport; and those persons and factors that brought it to a not too glorious end dealt a crippling blow to the sport in all its branches, both professional and amateur.

**THIS** is the second of a series of five articles on oarsmanship by the veteran coach of the crews of Syracuse University.

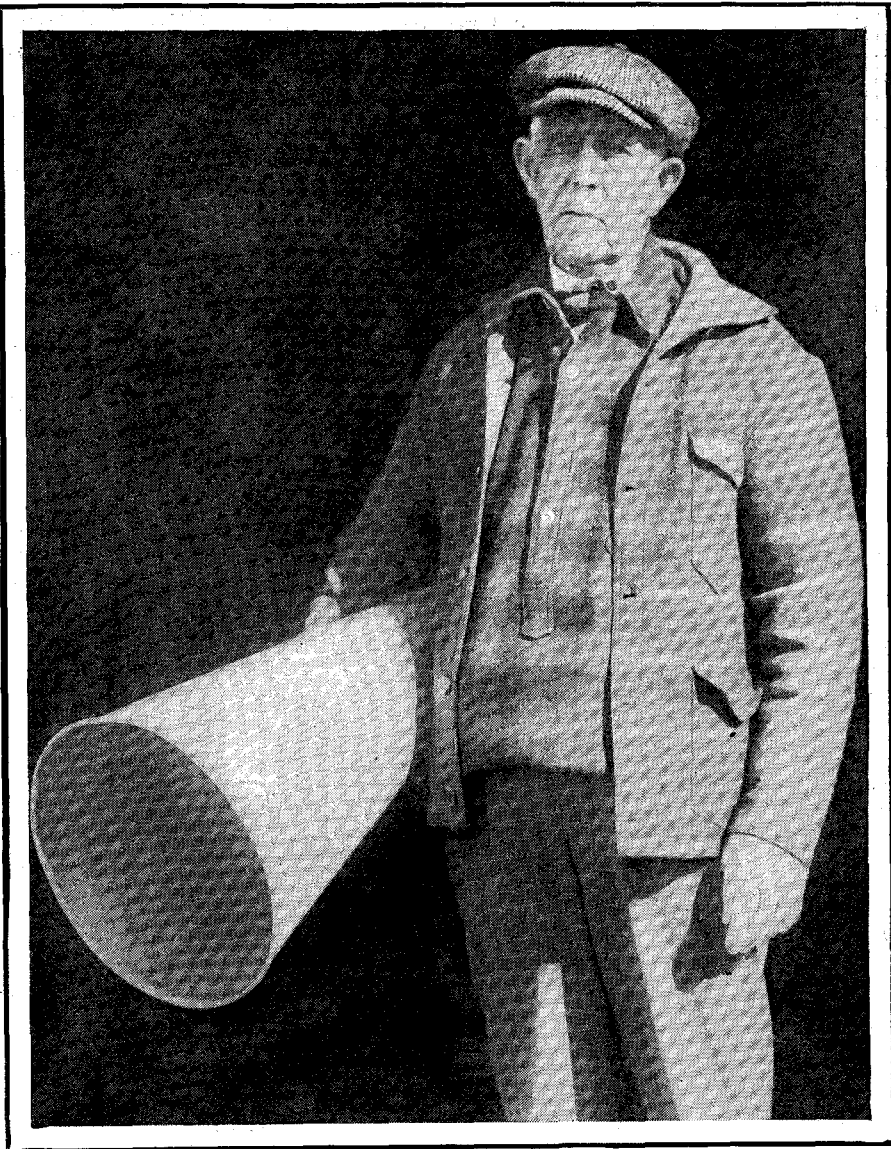
Let me speak briefly on this topic. The sport started out as clean and straightforward as is present amateur rowing. It is nothing to the discredit of the very large percentage of decent sportsmen in professional rowing that some outside tricksters finally worked into the game and pulled so many "shady" matches that the sport eventually lost caste, and then just naturally disappeared. Those who know the facts say the least about them and leave it to the "wise fools" to dig up a lot of by-gones whose resurrection does nobody any good. It is surely better to let sleeping dogs lie. Well, that's that!

Although we appeared at regattas in various parts of the country with no set schedule, there was one fixed annual event in which every professional oarsman who was in training made it a point to enter. This was the regatta held in Boston as a part of the Independence Day celebration. Over a period of twenty years I made almost regularly an annual appearance at this event. As far as I know, I hold the unique record of repeating a performance in the same

sport and with the same result after a passage of twenty years. During that time I think there was never a time when I was not in the money. The Charles River course was a tidewater course, and the races were rowed according to tidal conditions. I have rowed there before breakfast with a crowd of sixty thousand spectators along the bank. This may give some idea of the great interest then in rowing. These races were usually rowed with a turn, and it took some pretty good headwork, when twelve scullers got away at the start, to get around the stake boat without a foul.

It was not unusual for oarsmen to row for a thousand dollars a side. One race which I recall took place on the Connecticut River at Springfield, between George Brown, of Halifax, and Billy Scharffe, of Pittsburgh, for two thousand dollars a side. One stakeholder alone, a clerk in the Haines House, held sixty thousand dollars in bets. Brown was the winner, and the supporters of Scharffe, undaunted by the fact that I had beaten him a week previous on the Hudson, had backed their favorite heavily and lost between ten and fifteen thousand dollars on the race. Still, you see, as compared with the frenzied finance of present-day sports we were mere pikers. Consider, if you please, the boxer who commands a half-million-dollar purse and the baseball king who gets double a bank president's salary!

Pittsburgh was a great rowing center.



Mr. James Ten Eyck in coaching regalia

The banks of the Alleghany and Monongahela Rivers were lined with glass factories. Each one had among its employees several notable scullers, so that scarcely a Saturday passed when there were not match races among them for sums ranging from one hundred to a thousand dollars a side. Boston, as I said before, was another rowing center. And then there was the Hudson from New York up to Cold Spring, Cornwall, and Poughkeepsie. If I mentioned such names as Charles E. Courtney and Harry Vail, now coach at Wisconsin University, my readers might nod understandingly. How many of them would know M. F. Davis, of Portland, Maine, who is responsible for such features now used in our racing shells as the swivel lock, the inclined sliding seat, and the style of the present outrigger? How many would know Fred Plaisted, John McKeil, George Hosmer—"The Butcher Boy"—the Ward brothers, John Teemer, and Edward Hanlan, probably the most brilliant oarsman who ever handled a pair of sculls? You must remember that these and a score more of names were house-

hold words when I was a young fellow. Why, our names and faces adorned cigar-boxes and cigarette packages, and the small boys of our time followed us with the same degree of awe and admiration that your sons and grandsons now bestow on Babe Ruth or Christy Mathewson. For even as their greatness was, so was ours!

The mention of some of those famous sportsmen leads me to a bit of reminiscence. Of all my old associates, and among them were many good story-tellers, Fred Plaisted was, and still is, the champion teller of rowing tales. If he had ever "got himself edited," he'd have rivaled Ezra Kendall and Bill Nye, and gone down into history as a humorist as well as rowing champion.

Fred was coaching a four-oar crew of Bowdoin College at a time when he and I were training for a double scull race to take place at Boston on the Fourth of July. One morning Fred sent his crew out for a practice row on Lake Quinsigamond, Fred coaching from our double, as we took our practice row. He started his crew at the head of the course, to

row the mile-and-a-half distance, while we preceded them as Fred watched the performance of his crew and made comments which would never have passed the censor. It happened that Fred's bow man (who in a four-oar shell steers with his foot) was steering a zigzag course. This young fellow was studying for the ministry. After we got back to the boat-house and had our bath and a rub-down, the crew edged up for their commendation, or its opposite, which was a long time forthcoming. Finally, as the silence became ominous, the bow man inquired: "Well, coach, what kind of a course did I steer?" "Well, my boy," Fred replied, "all I've got to say is this. When you get to be a full-fledged sky pilot, if you don't steer your congregation any straighter toward heaven than you steered that four-oared shell this morning, they'll all go to hell."

Fred and I at one time broke into the actors' game and did a turn on the vaudeville circuit, playing in several cities in the East, Mid-West, and Canada. Our act was done on a patented rowing-machine equipped with a dial which, while the machine remained stationary, indicated to the audience which of the oarsmen was ahead in the race. The manager of the opera house where we played in Rochester offered a prize of \$50 to any man in the audience who could beat either of us in a trial of endurance for a half-mile of rowing. A Coast Guardsman stationed at Charlotte, on Lake Ontario, accepted the challenge. He picked me for his opponent, since I was the smaller and less formidable-looking antagonist. I rowed him to a standstill, and he had to be lifted from the machine.

On another occasion before the footlights I was not so triumphant. A show called "The Dark Secret," starring George H. Hosmer, the Boston sculler, contained a scene portraying a boat race in the Henley Regatta, England. As a part of the act a quartette sang from a rowboat, while George did the rowing. One night George invited me to don a sporting suit and take a seat among the quartette of singers. Mind you, I didn't take part in the singing. Had I done so, I might have felt that I had coming to me all that happened. During the act a thunder-storm was supposed to come up. At one end of the stage an actual down-pour of real water fell into the tank which served on the stage as the Thames. George, with skillful maliciousness, backed me directly under the deluge. The rainstorm descended upon my defenseless back. I had to sit and take it or crab the act. A clothes-wringer and the scene-shifter made me presentable after a long damp interval.

# Platforms of the People

**B**ELIEVING that the people, not merely the politicians, should frame the policies of great parties, The Outlook invited its readers to prepare their platforms for the Presidential campaign. It therefore drew up a ballot setting

forth the principal issues and, on March 26, asked its readers to vote on them.

Each reader had the opportunity to approve, condemn, or ignore each of the following:

## I—TRANSPORTATION

1. Voluntary consolidation of the railroads.
2. Compulsory consolidation of the railroads.
3. Compulsory freight rate reduction.
4. Continuance of Esch-Cummins Act.
5. Nationalization of the railroads with co-operative administration by workers, ship-pers, and public.

## II—AGRICULTURAL RELIEF

1. Formation of a Federal Grain Export Corporation.
2. Federal aid for Farmers' Co-operatives.
3. Federal purchase of wheat.
4. Price fixing of staple farm products.
5. Further extension of farm credits.
6. Development of St. Lawrence waterways.

## III—TAXATION

1. Reduction of taxes by Mellon plan.
2. Reduction of taxes by Garner plan.
3. A Federal tax on land held out of use.

## IV—TARIFF

1. Continuance of Fordney-McCumber Tariff Law.
2. Continuance of flexible provision for revenue only with lowering of tariffs.
3. Tariff for revenue only without flexible provision.

## V—BONUS

1. Adjusted compensation for all war veterans.

## VI—PROHIBITION

1. Rigid enforcement under Civil Service.
2. Change in the alcoholic content as now limited by the Volstead Act.

## VII—GENERAL WELFARE

1. Equal social, legal, and industrial rights for women.
2. An amendment enabling Congress to prevent exploitation of children in industry.
3. Federal Anti-Lynching Law.
4. Establishment of a Federal Employment Bureau.

## VIII—EDUCATION

1. Extension of principle of Federal aid for education.

## IX—IMMIGRATION

1. Registration of aliens.
2. Continuance of quota method of restriction.
3. Further restriction.
4. Less restriction.
5. Examination of prospective immigrants at ports of departure.

## X—PREPAREDNESS

1. Expansion of Navy to standards set by Conference on Limitation of Armament.
2. Extension of Air Service.

## XI—AIR MAIL

1. The further development of air mail service.

## XII—LABOR

1. Continuance of Railroad Labor Board.
2. Abolition of injunctions in labor disputes.
3. Nationalization, and democratic administration by technicians, workers, and consumers, of coal mines.
4. Federal licensing of private detective agencies.

## XIII—KU KLUX KLAN

1. Programme of Klan.

## XIV—SUPER-POWER

1. Government control and distribution of high-power transmission.

## XV—MONEY

1. Issuing of Federal currency based on commodities and labor.

## XVI—CONSERVATION

1. A vigorous conservation policy with extended Federal control over public properties.

## XVII—MERCHANT MARINE

1. Sale of Government ships to private owners.
2. Operation by Government of Government-owned ships.
3. Federal ship subsidy.

## XVIII—GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION

1. Reorganization of the Executive Departments on the lines proposed in President's Annual Message.
2. Effort to arrest the development of bureaucratic power.

## XIX—FOREIGN RELATIONS

1. League of Nations.
2. World Court.
3. Hague Tribunal.
4. Development of Four-Power Treaty principle.
5. Secretary Hughes's present policy:
  - (a) Non-recognition of Russia.
  - (b) Strengthening Monroe Doctrine.
  - (c) Sale of arms to foreign governments.
  - (d) Unofficial co-operation with foreign commissions.
  - (e) Least possible participation.
6. Cancellation of foreign debts.

The response has been far beyond The Outlook's expectations. The accompanying account reports the effect that

this ballot has had in various parts of the country in arousing an understanding interest in public questions.

**W**HILE the table of statistics is omitted in this issue, pending final tabulation of all the ballots received prior to the closing date, those who have co-operated in The Outlook's inquiry may be interested in learning how they themselves have made the poll successful and important in more ways than one.

It has been impossible for the editors to reply personally to each of the letters received. The limitations of space preclude any possibility of these letters being published in their entirety. Some of them include ten typewritten pages. Many are similar in respect to the ideas advanced. There have been all sorts of comments, flattering and otherwise, but for the most part they have been constructive. The writers have been sincere in stating views and developing arguments. Invariably they have admitted the need for some such gleaning of sentiment from the thinking people. A gentleman writing from his compartment on the Overland Limited expressed the idea as follows:

"You are giving to the thinking public and to the patriotic man in the street a great opportunity. The inarticulate private citizen is recoiling from a choice be-

tween the 'kettle' and the 'pot,' and yet hesitating to register his protest in the form of adherence to an untried and presumably radical leader. As his only alternative he should welcome the chance to impose upon the existing party machines a wholesome sense of their obligations to conduct the approaching campaign on the basis of clear-cut principles and policies dictated by the popular will."

To which the editors would reply that the people have actually registered their protests. They have outlined certain principles and policies for the existing parties. These should go far toward dictating the course to be pursued in the campaign. But there is another result of this inquiry more far-reaching than that and possibly more permanent. Interest in National problems has been created in quarters where it had been either indifferent or utterly lacking. Many correspondents have noted this public indifference.

"Laxity among the voters in their interest in politics" is a charge common in all parts of the country. On the other hand, the thousands of ballots indicate a spirited interest in National questions. Many have gone out of their way to in-

cite interest among others unfamiliar with the issues involved. This sort of missionary work has led to innumerable converts in every State, people who are signifying a desire to help in the government of this country.

Many have stated that after spending an hour or two filling out the ballot they have laid it aside and sought out sources of information before completing and mailing it. The occasional criticism that the ballot was too long and involved for the average person to understand is more than offset by the truth brought home to people as to the extent of their knowledge on questions affecting the National welfare. To quote one of many such comments:

"Surely an advantage of such a ballot is that it reveals to the prospective voter the kind and the amount of information he requires in order to be able to vote intelligently. I shall try to obtain the necessary information."

There was very little carelessness in marking the ballots, a fact in itself serving to show the sincerity and serious purpose in the minds of the voters. Few persons became confused in indicating their preferences, notwithstanding that an average of three hours was required

to mark the entire ballot, not to mention the time spent in writing the interesting letters.

When the small daughter of a household undertook to mark a ballot with colored crayons, her father was undismayed as he set out to devote an evening to the task. Instead he laboriously removed the earlier effort, which must have resembled a futurist painting. Then he registered his views legibly. Another wrestled with the problems for several hours, and then, tucking his ballot in his pocket, he sought out the editor of the local newspaper. Together they reasoned it out. Then the editor went to a news-stand and purchased another copy of *The Outlook* that he might send in his own ballot.

The radio and the motion pictures were abandoned by entire families, who gathered about the table in the dining-room and there argued each question pro and con in order to register a family vote, whole families voting as a unit. The womenfolk had a part as well as the men in these councils; and there are instances recorded where, after several hours of discussion, the head of the family made out his return and requested more ballots for the other members, "because they couldn't agree." Some of these family councils must have been most interesting and enlivened by arguments from many points of view. One imagines the father trying to maintain his point as to the fallacy of Government ownership while son and daughters insist that nationalization of all industry must be inevitable if the new generation is to come into its own.

Three women in New England required as many ballots. Though they lived in the same house, they were at variance on many questions. A North Carolina farmer explained that his ballot represented himself and his large family, "excepting the son-in-law; and I haven't any idea how he feels. He was in the war."

There were many occasions where the ex-service man had views which failed to coincide with the others of his household. For that reason it may be assumed that the older men anticipate contradictory sentiment from the younger element. Not only have the ex-service men themselves established this feeling, but their elders seem to accept it as a foregone conclusion, basing their opinion no doubt on the veteran bloc system which developed after the Civil War.

Nevertheless there is one marked change in American life apparent throughout the country. How many years has it been since men generally have credited their womenfolk with sufficient intelligence to take part in a dis-

cussion of National affairs? Where once the corner grocery, the cigar store, and the club were the main localities for political discussion, now we find politics in the home. It is not unusual to find a ballot signed by "Mr. and Mrs." Is this a result of equal suffrage, whereby the men concede their womenfolk a voice in the affairs of the Nation as well as in the home? Or is it to be attributed to the general progress which women are making in all walks of life—in politics, economics, business, and the professions? Or is it simply because, as one explained, "a busy man cannot do that ballot justice"?

Increased facilities of communication, more periodicals, better transport, and therefore more current reading matter, the development of the public school system, motion pictures, and more recently the radio—all these agencies have a part in keeping the public relatively well informed as compared to twenty years ago. More people are traveling, and thereby meeting new conditions which quicken their minds and must stimulate their curiosity. At any rate, here we have a tendency to make the home a forum instead of the casual haunts where only men are found.

As an illustration there is the note from a Western farmer. He writes: "I have voted for a further development of the Air Mail Service, though I shall probably never get any direct benefit from it. But I would like to see the Rural Free Delivery developed so I could get my mail every day, for I live five miles from the post office."

It is evident that the oracles of the crossroads store would never have countenanced such heresy in the old days. It would have been R. F. D. or nothing; under no circumstances such new-fangled inventions as the air mail.

A rancher in Arizona requested more ballots. On their arrival he set out in his car and visited all his neighbors, who live many miles apart, explaining to them the purposes of the ballot and pointing out that it was their duty as citizens to register their views. A man living in the country in New York State handed ballots to five acquaintances, including a priest, an organist, an architect, a hardware merchant, and a writer. In one way or another this has occurred throughout the country.

In many communities from Virginia to Oregon and California civic research societies organized campaigns to bring the ballot into the homes of all the residents. Public meetings were held and the subjects debated. Extra ballots were distributed and the voters instructed in the significance of many policies.

Numbers of high schools in Colorado,

Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Louisiana, Maryland, and Ohio included the ballot as part of the courses in several classes. Returns printed in *The Outlook* were studied and discussed. Teachers saw to it that their colleagues had copies of the ballot.

Many colleges were interested from the start; and others later joined in analyzing the results of the poll. Professors of political science and economics set their classes to studying the issues. Letters from educators sometimes attain the status of essays in which each subject is thoroughly considered. Agricultural schools have taken a deep interest in pointing out the relationship between subjects, such as transportation and agriculture, to offer one example.

There are instances without number where business men have kept extra ballots on their desks. These were handed out to certain associates and others who called. Lawyers and doctors have undertaken to bring the matter to the attention of their clients and patients. Clergymen have introduced it at meetings of the church societies. Many clubs, such as the Westinghouse Research Club of Pittsburgh, held special meetings at which authorities addressed the members and ballots were distributed. In an Iowa high school a class was organized as the House of Representatives. "The result," as the teacher expresses it, "was a splendid three days' discussion."

Officials of the Government, technical officers of the Army and Navy, and experts in many other departments have taken pains to express their views frankly and at length. Railway men, executives and workers, machinists, carpenters, and representatives of other trades have explained their reasons for voting one way or another on issues of peculiar interest to them.

None of the letters has been wasted. Each has been read several times and studied carefully. In this manner the editors acknowledge with sincere appreciation the help thus contributed. It has been of the utmost value in amplifying and explaining the trend of thought in different sections of the country.

Nearly as many letters have been received from women as from men, a remarkable fact in that the former apparently have well-defined views concerning the more or less technical problems of Government, business, and economics. Other tables will be compiled for purposes of comparison. The relative views of men and women, for example, may be interesting because this is the first Presidential campaign in which women throughout the country have had a part.

# The Book Table

## A Noted Player's Reminiscences

A Review by JAMES L. FORD

THE actor's recollections of his career are usually concerned only with what happened in the space that lies between the footlights and the back drop. To read one of the thick volumes in which he has set down the history of his life is to marvel at his complete disregard of all that was taking place elsewhere. Of the cities he has visited, of the men and women he has been privileged to meet, he has little to say; but of the parts he has played, of the favorable comments received from critics and private citizens, he says overmuch. It is difficult to imagine a more self-centered life than that of the actor as recorded by himself in pages liberally besprinkled with his own portraits.

That is why I entered upon the task of reading Otis Skinner's "Footlights and Spotlights"<sup>1</sup> with a mind darkened by gloomy apprehensions; and it was because I found something very different from my anticipations that the task soon became a pleasure.

The volume resembles others of its kind in that it is primarily a history of the author's professional career, of the many parts he has played and the dramas in which he has appeared, the whole illustrated with too many pictures of himself and too few of the lovely Mrs. Skinner. But it contains also much that is unusual and of far greater value in the shape of stage history and shrewd comments on the art of acting. Of the many distinguished persons, professional and otherwise, with whom he came in contact he speaks with fairness and discrimination. To him they were more than mere casual acquaintances.

As a history of Mr. Skinner's professional career the book will have a certain interest for the dramatic profession, in which he is deservedly popular. But it contains other material as well, including scenes and episodes in which he had no part, and these pages give his work a value that entitles it to a place in the library of every one intelligently interested in the American theater.

Fortunately for himself, and the readers of his book, Mr. Skinner began his career at the moment when the old-time stock and star system had gone into eclipse and the so-called "commercialization" of the theater was soon to take its

<sup>1</sup> Footlights and Spotlights. By Otis Skinner. Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis. \$5.



Courtesy Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Otis Skinner in "The Honor of the Family"

Portrait by George Luks, in the Phillips Memorial Gallery, Washington, D. C.

place. In his earlier chapters he has given us a striking picture of theatrical conditions in the late seventies when he was serving his novitiate as a member of the Philadelphia Museum stock company managed by William Davidge (destined to later fame as Dick Deadeye in "Pinafore"). The company was one of those family affairs so common in those days, all the best parts going to blood kin of the management, with Davidge ready to swoop down on and appropriate to himself any rôle that gave promise of "fat." The leading man was Mark Bates, whose wife, Marie Bates, is not unknown to the present generation of playgoers; and there was another member of the company who could hark back to a still more remote era, for he had been a member of the strolling English company which Charles Dickens joined for purposes of study, and later made immortal in "Nicholas Nickleby."

It is my personal belief that all forms of art flourish better under the hard conditions of poverty than on the soft cushions made possible by wealth, and the period which aged mummers are fond of terming the "palmy days of the drama" was one in which salaries were uncertain and constant changes of bill the rule. It is true that the player of those days found much variety in his work, but he did not have time to develop a part and give full force to every line before he was called on to study a new one. I may add that the joke of the actor walking home along the railway ties enjoyed frequent repetition during these "palmy days."

During the years of his apprenticeship Mr. Skinner played in support of many of the most distinguished artists of the day, including Madame Janauschek, John T. Raymond, Lotta, Chanfrau, Mary Anderson, and others, and he

profited by association with nearly all of them—and that is more than every actor can boast.

No theater of my time has left behind it such a wealth of delightful memories as that controlled by Augustin Daly, of whose company Mr. Skinner was a member for five years; and no pages in his book are more interesting and vital than those which record that fortunate association. That he understood the complex character of the man who raised stage representation to heights previously unknown in this country, developed talent and assembled a matchless group of performers, will be evident to those who read the chapters devoted to him. That he appreciates to the full the supreme advantage of such an association Mr. Skinner makes evident in the sentence with which he brings his account of that association to a close: "Greater than to any one man I have ever known is my debt to Augustin Daly."

With equally just appreciation the author describes Edwin Booth, with whom he played when that great actor had passed the zenith of his powers. To my mind the most graphically impressive passage in his book is that in which is told the manner in which the actor

descended one night to the furnace room of Booth's Theater, in the upper floor of which was situated his apartment, and took from a trunk the stage costumes of his brother Wilkes, and consigned every one of them to the flames, even breaking up and destroying the trunk in which they had lain concealed since the Washington tragedy.

The passage descriptive of the career of Margaret Mather is marked by discreet restraint, and the same may be said of the brief one that tells of the decline of Ada Rehan after Daly's death. I commend both to those young women who view the stage through rose-tinted spectacles.

Mr. Skinner deserves a word of praise for his rare discrimination in the use of commendation. His pages are entirely free from the insincere and mendacious praise of such undeserving ones as the hangers-on of the profession, and newspaper men who may be expected to return the compliment. The esteem in which he holds the men and women whom he honestly admired is not belittled by genial encomiums of the least worthy.

A book to read and keep is "Footlights and Spotlights."

## The New Books

### FICTION

**HONOURABLE JIM (THE).** By Baroness Orczy. The George H. Doran Company, New York. \$2.

Baroness Orczy dedicates this latest and not least romantic of her novels to Lord and Lady Say and Sele of Broughton Castle, terming it a faithful chronicle of the true adventures of their ancestor, James Fiennes. One would like to get a peep at the family documents; freed of expansion, addition, and saccharinity, they must have been interesting. The Baroness, unfortunately, never outgrows a literary schoolgirlishness of attitude which makes her fall in love with her own heroes and revel emotionally in the emotions of her heroines. She dearly loves back-drops with painted castles; she delights in plumes and swords and farthingales, in kings and traitors, plots and counter-plots, and all the flourish and frippery of a costume piece; she stages—very badly—revolutions and battles (this time it is Naseby), but she is always most preoccupied with her lovers and their love affair, and expends upon them ungrudgingly her choicest and most exalted language. Any one who, having persevered through the the concluding chapters of "The Honourable Jim," is still able to endure hearing the words "Heart o' mine" clearly pronounced, has doubtless been a devoted admirer of the

Baroness Orczy ever since the appearance of "The Scarlet Pimpernel."

**OFF THE HIGH ROAD.** By Annette Reid. D. Appleton & Co., New York. \$2.

This is a collection of short stories describing English village life in the leisurely, lovable spirit of "Cranford." They are frightfully slow for readers accustomed to the breakneck speed of American stories. They are a little too deliberate and roundabout even for one more accustomed to European ways in matters of this kind. But they give true and charming pictures of life in those quaint little English villages which, it is to be feared, are now well on their way to the realm of memory. And they have in rich measure what too many of our own story-tellers lack or slight—a genuine sympathy with the life they portray. The best of these ten stories are probably "A War Hero," which tells about an old worker who would not accept an old-age pension as long as he thought his country needed the money, and "The Beacon," which tells about the mysterious light burning nightly in the window of a long-deserted cottage.

**WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN?** By Harrington Hext. The Macmillan Company, New York. \$2.

Why "Cock Robin" for a girl? One is a trifle annoyed with Mr. Hext for

having assigned to Diana this meaningless and unexplained masculine nickname, apparently for no other purpose than to provide a catching title. The first part of the book, in presenting facts preparatory to the later mystery, keeps the reader a little too long in the company of people who are no more than disagreeable and antipathetic until they become enmeshed in actual crime. After that point is reached the remainder is satisfactorily enlivened by the doings of a super-villainess, whose little tricks with arsenic are daring and diabolical. She is interesting, if untrue.

### HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY

**BRITISH-AMERICAN RELATIONS.** By J. D. Whelpley. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. \$3.50.

James Davenport Whelpley is an American publicist, traveler, and diplomat of considerable standing who of late years has made his home in England. He is thoroughly versed in international matters, having in most cases obtained his knowledge, not by reading merely, but by personal observations on the spot. The thesis of his book, for which our recent Ambassador to the Court of St. James's has written an appreciatory preface, is that "there are but two nations in the world which offer the requisite material for building a foundation for an *entente* between them which will endure under the stress of storm or the enervating effects of peace," and these are the British Empire and the United States. Of such an *entente*, "equivalent to a partnership in all external matters of mutual interest," Mr. Whelpley is an ardent but far from blind advocate. The only obstacles in the way of such a move he finds to be largely self-created—"nationalism, fear, prejudices, largely obsolete impressions, traditions and reservations, and a modicum of mutual jealousy." And his book is written to help both us and the British to get rid of all such sundering factors. With this in mind, he takes up and explains both the real and the supposed differences of character, institutions, and interests which tend toward mutual misunderstanding and distrust. He realizes that the community of language is in some respects a danger, because it enables the average man within both nations to learn quickly of any derogatory utterance by the other side against his own. On the other hand, Mr. Whelpley holds that, in the long run, the advantages of a common language far outweigh its drawbacks, and that, in fact, an *entente* such as he proposes and hopes for is almost unthinkable without a tie of this kind. His book suffers from a certain redundancy, a going over of the same factors and data again and again,

## “And do you like your job?” he shot at me

WHEN men like their jobs it is no secret to their families and to the community in which they live. The following incident came as a personal experience to an officer and director of The American Rolling Mill Company. In telling it he said:

“A few days ago I was walking to the office when I came across a bright little chap with books under his arm. If you have never had the pleasure of walking to school with one of these little chaps on some clear, crisp morning, you have missed something. As our ways lay in the same direction, I caught step with him as he cheerily answered my ‘Good morning.’

“‘Going to school?’ I asked.

“‘Yes,’ he said, as he measured his sturdy limbs to my stride.

“‘You like school?’ was my next query.

“‘Sure thing!’ he said, and his laugh had all the ring of youth.

“‘Where does your father work?’ I boldly asked.

“‘He works for The Rolling Mill, and I’m going to work for The Rolling Mill too, when I grow up,’ was the immediate response.

“‘Does your daddy like his job?’ I inquired, trusting youth to give the answer without guile or flattery.

“‘Sure, he likes his job,’ came the answer.

“Then the lad looked me squarely in the eyes and asked: ‘Where do you work?’

“It had come my turn to be catechized, and so I stated that I, too, worked for The Rolling Mill.

“‘And do you like your job?’ he shot at me.

“With this the tables were turned. It was now up to me. I had to make good with this little chap of nine years and tell him of my enthusiasm for Armco and all it stands for. And believe me, I did.

“Nothing in my life has ever inspired me more



(Incidents That Have Pointed the Way—  
No. 5 of a Series)

than this little encounter with the schoolboy. In the sunlight of his radiant countenance the little chap revealed a phase of industrial progress too often overlooked—the far-reaching influence of the happy, contented worker’s home.”

Great smokestacks, gigantic machinery, colossal holdings do not, alone, make up the realm of industry. Out of the home incentive come the great contributions to industry. Such is the influence behind the men of Armco who more than twenty years ago took up the task of producing a commercially pure iron.

### “ARMCO” INGOT IRON

Architects specify it for roofing, siding, ventilators, window frames, and the like. Manufacturers fabricate it into stoves, furnaces, washing machines, refrigerators, and many more articles of household equipment.

Write us for interesting booklet:  
“What Causes Rust?”



THE AMERICAN ROLLING MILL COMPANY, Middletown, Ohio

but otherwise it is well written and constructed. What appears a shortcoming at first sight may be only the inevitable outcome of the author's passion for accuracy and fairness. He writes as much for one side as for the other, and there can be little doubt that his work will sow good seeds both here and there.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

**SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN HOME-OWNERS' HANDBOOK.** By Austin C. Lescarboua. The Scientific American Publishing Company, New York. \$2.50.

All the details about building and furnishing and running a house. About

heating, bathrooms, building materials, cellars, fuel, taxes, electric installations, gardens, plastering, windows, plumbing, kitchen sinks, laundries, refrigerators, and hundreds of other useful topics.

**SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.** By L. T. Hobhouse. Henry Holt & Co., New York.

An extensive and learned study of social conditions in modern civilization.

**MAGIC FOR AMATEURS.** By W. H. Radcliffe. D. Appleton & Co., New York. \$1.50.

How to make yourself popular in any company by causing cards to disappear, eggs behave in a strange fashion, and

handkerchiefs to act up. If only a book could tell how to make after-dinner orators disappear and efficiency experts to vanish!

**OIL TRUSTS AND ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS (THE).** By E. H. Davenport and Sidney Russell Cooke. The Macmillan Company, New York. \$2.50.

There is something wicked about oil. You may own coal mines and remain pure, but to own an interest in an oil well is fatal. This is an account of the international importance of oil as a fuel, as a lubricant, and as a factor in peace or war.

## What the Church Means to Me

**W**HEN The Outlook offered prizes for the best letters on "What the Church Means to Me," readers sent in replies by hundreds. We have already printed a number of the prize winners. Here are others. The response was so remarkable that it was found impossible to limit the prizes to the number originally offered. A few, because they somewhat

exceeded the prescribed length, were ineligible to receive prizes in competition with those that were kept strictly within it; but it was decided that there would be no injustice in waiving the rule as to length in the award of additional prizes. If we can find space, other letters will appear in subsequent issues.—THE EDITORS.

### Freedom of Speech in the Church

By "NANCY ELLIOT"

**O**NCE church meant to me sitting under the pew with my Sunday doll and a bag of hard pink-and-white peppermints. This was my mother's method of bridling my tongue. It amuses me to realize that now the Church has become my greatest avenue for freedom of speech.

A few years ago, in one of the biggest high schools in New England, I was teaching biology to girls of some ten nationalities and at least three distinct religious creeds. The senior year of advanced biology was a very liberal course, unusually liberal for a secondary school, I believe. The members of the department taught an exceptionally frank course in sex hygiene, preached the dangers of a bad inheritance and the value of eugenics, and left no pupil in any doubt as to the arguments for evolution. The response of a group of girls just entering maturity and facing these problems was a constant inspiration, and the opportunity of influencing them along these lines was the only thing in my professional life which I gave up regretfully when I married.

Strange as it may seem to those laymen who look upon the Church as the most conservative of all institutions, it is the Church itself which is giving me now the greatest opportunity to teach those

very subjects which I felt I had given up for good. I am doing this too in the Sunday school of a Presbyterian church under a very conservative Presbytery. There is nothing which I taught in the public school which I have not been able to teach here, with the very much greater advantages of having a select group of girls, of being free from all fear of treading on conflicting religious creeds, and of being able to give always the broadest and finest religious interpretation to facts.

In the last two years my twenty girls have studied and discussed—superficially, I admit, but with interest and real benefit, I believe—the following topics: the prophets, not as soothsayers, but as men who condemned the moral evils of their times; the moral evils of our own time, such as housing, alcohol, drugs, poverty, and divorce; reproduction in its relation to heredity and eugenics; the evils and prevention of venereal diseases; the requirements of a happy marriage; the outstanding records of palæontology; the strongest known arguments for the theory of evolution; the interpretation of the Bible from the point of view of evolution and modern science.

I have felt constantly a freedom in teaching in the church school which I never felt in the public school, despite the fact that the public school in which I did most of my teaching gave what would be called "unlimited freedom." The difference is all summed up in one condition—the public school expects and

demands that its teachers *absolutely divorce science from religion*. The modern Church school says, "You are here to teach religion, but it must never conflict with the best we know in science." Take for just one example the subject of evolution. In the public school I taught it thoroughly and convincingly as to scientific facts. There I stopped, without one word as to its relation to the Bible and the story of creation which practically every girl had been taught from childhood. I knew I had raised doubts, and perhaps very serious ones, but if some courageous girl asked me if I didn't believe the Genesis story I could only say: "I'll talk with you outside of school, but I can't discuss that phase here. Religion must not be brought into school." How much finer and freer it has been in the Church school! No need to slight any side of life in the Church. There I have given the scientific data, and followed immediately with the idea that evolution is God's method of working and that the Bible is itself an evolution—an evolution in scientific knowledge, in moral standards, in man's very conception of God himself.

Certainly if I had my choice again as to under what conditions I wished to teach young people, in order to have perfect freedom of speech and to be able to teach not only all the facts but the varied interpretations of those facts, I should say: "Give me the Church school. The Church opens the widest door I have found to one who wishes to

teach the truth; not a narrow, limited truth, but truth unbounded and touching every side of life."

## Services and Service

By "A FLAPPER"

FIRST of all, I want you to know I believe in God, but don't go to church. Why? Because it does not seem to fill any of my needs, offers no inspiration; it leaves me rather cold and resentful.

Secondly, I might as well tell you I am a so-called "flapper."

"Church" is a vital question to me, as it is one of the things I find perplexing in life. I seem to be groping in the dark, and no one yet has given me as much as a match to light my lantern. I think of the strangest questions about God and why he did, and commanded, certain things, and when I ask a minister or good church-goer about them they stammer and hesitate and say I should go to church.

All right, I go to church. But what good does it do me? There are musical numbers, some good but the others bad, the Scripture reading (have read it myself a dozen times), and the collection is taken. Passing the "plates" in my aisle are two pious-looking men, one of whom scalped my father out of five hundred dollars and the other, married, who I happen to know comes to see the woman who lives in our alley. Usually the "offertory" on the organ is beautiful. The better it is, the better the offering. Then comes the sermon. My word! what is the minister trying to bring out? What is his point? He goes on for an hour about Noah and the Ark. He tells the story again and again. Why, I knew it by heart when I came. Mr. Blank, at my right, dozes. He is one of the pillars of the church. Finally the pastor concludes, but even in his conclusion there is no lesson, nothing I can apply in my every-day life. My questions are unanswered.

After church I join a group of young folk, and we spend the remainder of the evening at a café dancing. Over our drinks we discuss a new book, a new play, maybe wrangle over politics or a baseball score. Jane incidentally mentions she spent the past two days helping at the Children's Hospital; Cherry, that she yesterday found one of Mrs. Blank's motherless Sunday school girls on the street smoking, and to-day had found her a home.

Oh, there is more "church" in those who don't go than in the Church itself!

There must be church, civilization



## The Road to Home

Though written faithfully, his letters from home seemed to have had a way of arriving at his hotel in one city just after he had left for the next—and of never catching up.

Three weeks passed—business conferences, long night journeyings on sleepers, more conferences—with all too little news from home.

Then he turned eastward. In his hotel room in Chicago he still seemed a long way from that fireside in a New York suburb. He reached for the telephone—asked for his home number.

The bell tinkled cheerfully. His wife's voice greeted him. Its tone and inflection told him all was right with the world. She hardly needed to say, "Yes, they are well—dancing right here by the telephone. . . . Father and mother came yesterday. . . . Oh, we'll be glad to see you!"

\* \* \*

Across the breadth of a continent the telephone is ready to carry your greetings with all the conviction of the human voice. Used for social or business purposes, "long distance" does more than communicate. It projects you—thought, mood, personality—to the person to whom you talk.



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381 Fourth Avenue, New York City

would be unstable without; but our present ones are doomed to failure if they don't find some way of getting close to the lives and hearts of the people, some way to command and hold the intelligent, some way to gain the confidence and love of young folk. They must be broader in that dances, motion pictures, good lectures, fine musicals, and other entertainments must find their way into the Church. They must furnish a vital, personal need in life.

Thousands of women in missionary and work societies flutter around giving benefits for foreign missions, when their own daughters are fertile soil for a little home missionary work. They have to dance in cafés when the church basement, with a perfectly good floor, is closed to them except when the Epworth League gives a painfully proper "social."

## A Stranger Within the Gates

By "ELOUISE"

THE Church is not giving me what I want. I attend it because a venerable friend is happier when I am there in the pew back of him. I am a church member a long way from home living in a perfect climate. A hike with my chum up through a canyon would satisfy my need, but I would miss Sunday dinner and my friend would miss me; so I go to church. It is the coldest experience of my week.

The church is fine architecturally, the music is excellent, the subdued light pleases me; the preacher bores me to tears. Of the two or three hundred persons attending, many are women—very old, very good, very unattractive in face and in dress. Rich old men with their wives are there. Boys and girls are not there, much of any. They are off enjoying the sunshine and the mocking-birds. I envy them; but I was trained to attend church, and the habit is hard to break. I do break it, rarely; but the beauty and the old friend draw me back. The preacher could not possibly interest a person of any intellectual ability except as a curiosity. He tells stupid incidents of his past; he relates long stories in which he is the chief guy and over which he half weeps; he talks about his own family, who sit in the pew and must listen. I should think they would want to murder him. I cannot remember that he even once awoke an idea in me. I want a Gospel sermon, free from sob stuff, based on the Bible and ignited by sincerity and a personality free from cant.

I am a business woman engaged in an honorable calling. In the five years that I have attended this church no member has called upon me, no member has invited me to his home. I have no difficulty in leaving the church each Sunday without being spoken to by any one. For the past two years I have adopted the gay habit of giving a friendly hand to any and all near me as I go down the aisle and out, greeting them as if I were the Greeting Committee. Strangers are often there. Once a sweet woman and a bright man congratulated me on being gracious to strangers. They twinkled when I whispered: "H-sh! It's a joke! I'm as much of a stranger as you—have been—long time!" My chum is in the same boat as I. We've made our common experience into a travesty. When we are tired with the daily grind, we spin away into the wild and gleefully "take off"—"the Church of the Good Angels—11 to 12."

My human need for an atmosphere of beauty, for music, this church gives me, for which thanks. If I had to get or make secure my religion there, I would have no religion. What is the matter? The Church is an institution; it is not a vital force. It has sat down—on what? On its wealth, on its long established order, on its dignity. There it sits.

## A Negro Teacher's Faith

By LAURENCE C. JONES

I WOULD no more attempt to define the place and value of the Church in my life than I would to turn the same searchlight on my own mother. I am a part of the Church, I owe much of what I am to her, and by the manna which she scatters I have my existence. Which does not mean that I am a minister. I am a colored man running an industrial school for my people in the Piney Woods section of Mississippi.

I do not think the Church is out of fashion. Many of her supposedly intrinsic doctrines may be discardable and many of her followers may be seriously speckled, but the Church as an institution is as vital as has been the vessel in which has been carried the religious thought of the people since time began. The great pillars on which she rests are the same pillars on which rest the impulses and thinking of man himself.

If the Church has not the power in the lives of men to-day which it once had, I am not willing to concede that it is the fault of the Church. The fault must be with men. Clear thinking indisputably shows the power of choice in the law of

the universe. A man may make money by carrying on a legitimate enterprise or he may make money by shady measures in a gambling den. But is honest business any less a factor in the world to-day because some men choose to make money outside of its precincts?

If the Church is losing its power in the lives of men, then woe is man! For he is getting farther and farther from the Only Source of truth than he ever was before. He is thrusting aside the gold and silver of this life and is coming to care only for the tinsel. He is giving up the manly implements which were placed in his hands with which he is to do his important work, and is accepting in their place the easily breakable and fearfully inadequate shovel and painted bucket of the child playing on the seashore.

But I do not believe the Church is losing its power in the lives of men. I think, rather, that this impression has been gained from circumstances which may be illustrated by my own experience, though perhaps generally in less pronounced contrasts. When I came to Mississippi to work as a teacher among my own people, I found the ministers of our race in the rural districts so illiterate as to be scarcely able to read the Bible intelligently. The contents of their sermons gave me little food for thought personally. But I found that the people to whom they ministered were uplifted and guided by these same sermons in a very gratifying manner. Shall I belittle the value of these rural meetings because I, perhaps, did not find in them the help I needed?

I feel that in vast ratio this is the situation of the Church in the world to-day. We are receiving our highest incentives and liveliest stimulus from the Church, but whether the local church satisfies our, for the moment, conscious need is less of a matter for criticism of the Church than it is for us to look to our own relationship to it.

## The New Revelation

By "ELIZABETH FINCH"

FIFTY years ago I was a little girl on a farm in northern Illinois.

Every Sunday my parents gathered us children into the light wagon and drove to the Baptist church in the village, two miles away.

I recall the exhilaration of that quick ride in the summer sunshine, the anticipation of the singing and of seeing the folks come together bowing and smiling their greetings.

Sitting in the pew between father and

mother, I amused myself during the sermon by admiring the young ladies' dresses and earrings.

I was happy there.

I loved Sunday because it was "different." The dinner was extra good and father was with us all day. Father and mother talked over the sermon, and their comments often stuck in my memory.

When about ten, I was taken to revival meetings, where with the rest I felt the excitement of it all. I remember my fear of losing my soul and how I tried desperately to "experience religion."

I could feel no weight of sin, and that worried me. I was told to believe in Jesus and I should be saved. I said, "I do believe, but I feel just the same."

I was very miserable.

Growing older, and knowing how hard I had tried to become a Christian, I felt confused and disappointed that I had failed, and I blamed the Church.

Years after, married, and with young children, I felt I must get my life upon a religious foundation. The Church had failed to help me, and now myself alone must find the way.

My husband was of Quaker stock and Unitarian in belief, but not a church member.

An inspiration to study the Gospels,

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trying to forget everything I had been taught from them, came to me.

Great was the revelation.

Here I had Jesus' word for it that I might begin at once doing the smallest thing in his spirit and for his sake, and that was being a Christian.

I felt resentful that what was so simple had been made mysterious and difficult for me when I was young.

About this time we moved to the college town where we now live.

This town, with the exception of one church, is ultra-orthodox. The college preaches the same theology that I heard fifty years ago, but happily my entire family have our home in the church which is the exception—the Presbyterian.

A gifted and consecrated man from a leading university ministers to the congregation, teaching the modern scientific interpretation of the Bible.

This is a man's church. Men who have not been in the habit of going to church now attend regularly.

They say they get here something they can use, that is practical and reasonable.

Unique among stanch Fundamentalists, this growing church is a stimulating influence in the life of the community, attracting to itself those who acknowledge but one fundamental—loyalty to Jesus Christ.



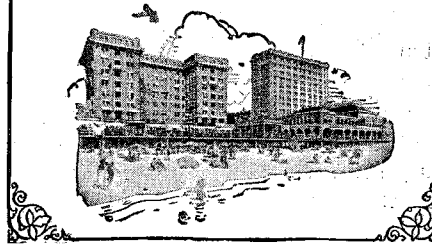
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**For Sale, for \$6,500 cash**  
Bungalow, 5 rooms and bath, large porch with disappearing bed, gas range, hot water heater and linoleum included in price. Cement driveway and garage.  
455 South 12th St., San José, Cal.

## CANADA

**For Sale—Estate** on beautiful Lake Memphremagog, 3 miles north of 45° in Quebec. Ideal for summer school, hotel, or winter resort. For particulars correspond with Chas. E. Audinwood, Derby Line, Vt.

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**FOR SALE** In village of **BERLIN, CONN.** 1½ miles from railway, modern Colonial house in good condition. 15 rooms, bathrooms, electricity and gas. Two minutes from Hartford and New Haven turnpike, 5 from church. Gardener's cottage, 4 acres land largely set to fruit trees. Charming view. For terms, etc., apply at house or write to Mrs. J. B. SMITH, Berlin, Conn.

**For Rent—At Cornwall, Conn.**  
One hundred miles from New York. An attractive house with beautiful view, porches, living-room, open fireplaces, 4 master's rooms, 2 baths, and a third floor is available if needed. Also a small house suitable for 2 people. Kitchenette and modern conveniences. L. R. Sanford, Cornwall, Conn.

**Cornwall, Conn., Berkshire foothills.** Old-fashioned Colonial home, well furnished, modern improvements, 3 open fireplaces, furnace, 2 bathrooms, 5 master bedrooms, 2 for servants, large living-room and dining-room, large piazza and shaded grounds. Garage next door. \$350 for summer. Apply 2,033, Outlook.

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Summer, a very attractively located and furnished house. Ten rooms, all conveniences, electric light; ample ground, garage. Owner, 2,067, Outlook.

**Who is looking for a piece of rough land to tinker with?** Wonderful views in the heart of Litchfield Co. hills. 276 acres, \$3,000. Myra H. Hopson, West Mt. Kent, Ct.

**FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED, New England Home.** 11 rooms, 2 baths, electricity, hot-water heat, hardwood floors, fireplaces, extensive piazzas, garden, garage, 2 acres. Near salt water. J. W. PHILLIPS, Mystic, Conn.

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For rent, furnished, for summer, only 1,500 dollars. Also for sale.

## THE GRANGE

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Ideal summer locations to suit every family. W. C. Tapley & Co., 77 Central St., Bangor, Me.

## MAINE

**For Rent Belgrade Lakes, Me.**  
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3 housekeeping bungalows, new and attractively furnished; 6 and 7 rooms with 2 baths each, 9 rooms with 3 baths. Electric lights, wood, ice, garage. Address 909, Outlook.

**FORTUNES ROCKS, Biddeford, Me.**  
Shore cottage for rent, furnished most attractively for modern housekeeping. 8 rooms, bath, 2 toilets, electricity, water. Also small furnished camp for July. Miss ESTHER W. SMITH, Andover, Mass.

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Cottage, ideal location, overlooking Bluehill Bay. All conveniences, including electricity, fully furnished; 10 rooms, 2 baths, open fireplace. Rental \$700 for season. (Christians only. References required. Apply Miss E. BROOKS, 51 Irving Place, N.Y. City.

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**LOG CABINS, furnished.** Electric lights, town water, fireplaces, 2 to 4 sleeping-rooms, living-room, kitchen, and bath. Among the pines, overlooking ocean. \$150 to \$275 season. Nickerson's Community Camps.

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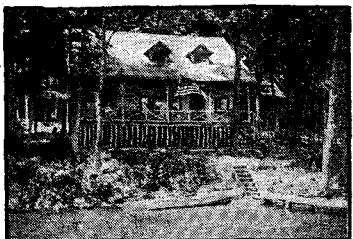
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Estate of 5 acres on lake and 147 acres farm land; beautifully situated; offered by executors; residence, 14 rooms, partially furnished, 3 baths, fireplaces, sun parlor, wide verandas; club house, 3 bedrooms, toilet, billiard table, fireplace; complete farm buildings; 2 docks, fine roads. Price \$40,000; terms. EDMUND SEYMOUR, Executor, 45 Wall St., New York City. Telephone Hanover 6194.

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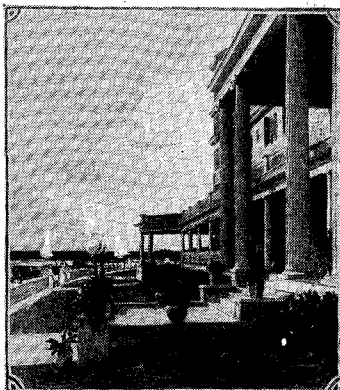
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Europe and Mediterranean 26th year June 17, to Naples, high class, 88 days, \$1,290. June 21, 79 days, \$930. Both include Naples to Edinburgh with Africa (Tunis, Carthage), Vienna, Berlin. Shorter tours June 28, July 5. Send for illustrated red book with map. **Johnson Tours**, 210 E. Preston St., Baltimore, Md.

## Boarders Wanted

**BERACHAH** Open June 1st  
Nyack, N. Y. A quiet boarding place for orthodox Christians.

## Apartments

Unexpected opportunity for lovers of comfort and old mahogany. Parlor floor, spacious, fireplace, 2 bedrooms, ample closets, real kitchen, bath, steam, hot water, garden, fountain, trees; varied transportation. Maid available. St. Mark's quarter, East 10th St., New York, June 1—October 1. \$175 month. Write to view, 2,087, Outlook.

**NEW YORK CITY**, about three blocks from Central Park and Metropolitan Museum of Art furnished apartment, seven rooms, bath, and lavatory. Light and airy. On two streets, three exposures. To sublet, June 1—October 1. References exchanged. 2,075, Outlook.

**TO RENT, IN PITTSFIELD, MASS., FOR THE SUMMER** my finely furnished new apartment of living-room, bedroom, kitchenette, bath; location central, on best residential street. Exceptional opportunity for two ladies or couple. References. P. O. Box 1,023, Pittsfield, Mass.

**To Let**, for June, July, August, and September, furnished apartment in Hotel Margaret, Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N.Y. Five rooms. Restaurant on ground floor. Enquire of Wm. C. Beecher, Hotel Margaret.

**To Rent from June or Sept. to Oct., 1925 FURNISHED 4-ROOM APARTMENT** near Columbia Univ. Fine view. Apt. 6E, 435 West 119th St., New York City.

**Brooklyn Heights**. Beautifully furnished 3-room apartment (kitchen), living-room 20x16, 8th floor, all sunny, all improvements. Telephone Rector 0423, 2,039, Outlook.

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## BOARD AND ROOMS

**NURSE**, graduate, would board elderly woman or child in her home near Philadelphia. 5,027, Outlook.

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**BRISTOL, Vt.** Gaigemoor, Green Mountains. Colonial homestead near Inn.

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**PERSONAL STATIONERY**—200 single sheets, 100 envelopes, nicely printed on Hamermill bond, dark blue ink, postpaid \$1.00. Beyond third zone add 10c. Frank B. Hicks, Macedon Center, N. Y.

## EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

**CO-OPERATIVE PLACEMENT SERVICE**—Social workers, secretaries, superintendents, matrons, housekeepers, dietitians, cafeteria managers, companions, governesses, mothers' helpers. The Richards Bureau, 68 Barnes St., Providence, R. I.

**HOPKINS' Educational Agency**, 507 Fifth Ave., New York. Governesses, nurses, housekeepers, dietitians, hostesses, tutors.

## HELP WANTED

## Professional Situations

**BOARDING** and day school in Philadelphia suburb wishes resident physical director for fall of 1924. Must be thoroughly equipped to teach all branches of athletics, including first-class coaching of hockey and basketball. No applicant with less than two years' experience will be considered. Recent photograph and testimonials must accompany application. 5,022, Outlook.

## HELP WANTED

## Business Situations

**HOTELS NEEDED TRAINED MEN AND WOMEN.** Nation-wide demand for high-salaried men and women. Past experience unnecessary. We train you by mail and put you in touch with big opportunities. Big pay, fine living, interesting work, quick advancement, permanent. Write for free book, "YOUR BIG OPPORTUNITY." Lewis Hotel Training Schools, Suite H 5842, Washington, D. C.

## Companions and Domestic Helpers

**WANTED**—Capable, reliable woman as working housekeeper for family of four (2 children) in New Jersey suburb. 4,893, Outlook.

**WANTED**—Working housekeeper for elderly lady, living alone. References. Box 46, Chatham, Morris Co., N. J.

**CHILD'S nurse**—Healthy young Protestant woman for four children, aged 10, 7, 4, 3—boys and girls—assisted by nursery maid. Must have had good experience in nursing. High salary for competent person. Box 329, Merion, Pa.

## Teachers and Governesses

**MAN** and wife for cottage for boys in residential school, New York City, September, 1924, wife as housemother, man as teacher. Somewhere there must be a childless couple who desire to exercise parental instincts in directing group of twenty young boys. Opportunity to be of service under ideal conditions. 4,982, Outlook.

**WANTED**—Teacher-governess for 11 year old girl and 6 year old boy, beginning September, 1924. Inquire, giving fullest information, including salary acceptable, Mrs. F. B. Riggs, Lakeville, Conn.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

## Professional Situations

**TRAINED nurse**, college graduate, going to Europe August 16, will care for invalid en route. Experienced traveler. 5,001, Outlook.

## Business Situations

**EXPERIENCED** woman desires position as buyer and caterer in hotel, club, tea-room, or institution. Ten years' experience. Address 4,986, Outlook.

**PRIVATE** school position desired by experienced young lady secretary. 4,987, Outlook.

**SECRETARY** to lady, by refined American business woman. Capable handling accounts, small estate. References. 5,013, Outlook.

**YOUNG** woman wishes camp, institutional, or library position for July and August. Trained librarian, adaptable, fond of children. Drives car. Box 30, Troy, N. Y.

**LADY**, college graduate, desires position as assistant in tea room for the summer, or permanent position. 5,005, Outlook.

**EXPERIENCED** interviewer, free to travel as desired, offers services to high class school, expenses and salary or per diem. Include offer first letter. Reference. 5,004, Outlook.

## Companions and Domestic Helpers

**CLERGYMAN'S** daughter wishes position as companion to elderly lady. Reference permitted to Rt. Rev. A. C. A. Hall, Burlington, Vt. Address 4,988, Outlook.

**SMITH** College graduate, '22, high school teacher during winter, wishes position as chaperon or tutor to young girls traveling this summer. 4,981, Outlook.

**WOMAN** of culture, experience, adaptability, wishes position as companion-secretary to lady. Highest references. 4,974, Outlook.

**COMPANION** for woman who travels or motherless child. Accustomed and devoted to children. Experienced traveler; pianist. Genial, cultured. Miss Adams, Mercer St., Princeton, N. J.

**NURSE** or mother's helper will care for children in family going abroad. Free July 1. M. Smith, 163 Barclay Ave., Flushing, N. Y.

**YALE** freshman (athlete) wants outdoor job this summer. Good references. 5,037, Outlook.

**COMPANION-housekeeper**—Thoroughly competent, with ability to be extremely useful to elderly lady or invalid. Willing to travel. Highest references. Reasonable salary. 5,016, Outlook.

**COMPANION-helper**, refined, traveled, adaptable, capable sewer. Congenial home atmosphere appreciated. Country. 5,014, Outlook.

**HOUSEKEEPER**, experienced manager, middle-aged Protestant lady, desires position in private home where supervision is required. References. 5,020, Outlook.

**COMPANION**—Refined Protestant lady would like to consider position of companion. Excellent personal references. 5,021, Outlook.

**COLLEGE** man, junior, desires summer employment, preferably traveling or near lake. Protestant. Athletic. Aquatics. Drives car or motor boat. Tutoring. Secretarial work. Or what have you? Best references. 5,025, Outlook.

**MIDDLE-aged** lady wishes traveling companion (each paying own expenses), trip to France and Pyrenees. Sailing July—economical travel. Would chaperon young lady. Address 4,990, Outlook.

**REFINED** Canadian desires position of trust as companion, matron, managing housekeeper, hostess in summer hotel. Would travel. Country preferred. References. 4,996, Outlook.

**DIETITIAN** wants position with private family living in country. Salary \$80 per month and laundry. 4,997, Outlook.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

## Companions and Domestic Helpers

**WOMAN** of education and refinement desires position as companion. 4,992, Outlook.

**REFINED** young woman (doctor's secretary) desires responsible position or travel as companion during vacation. 4,993, Outlook.

**REFINED**, cultured Swiss lady, graduate, long experience with children, musical, perfect German and French, European traveling experiences, as companion to elderly lady or governess. Address 5,000, Outlook.

**COLLEGE** graduate (30) with extensive experience in both business and teaching desires summer position as companion or tutor. Experienced traveler. Protestant. 5,009, Outlook.

**POSITION** wanted as housemother in school or institution. 5,006, Outlook.

**WANTED**—Position as housemother in private school in combination with household administration, or to have entire charge of motherless home, by woman of refinement, sympathetic understanding of children, experienced in their physical care and character training. Available in fall. 5,010, Outlook.

**HOUSEKEEPER**-companion desires position with elderly person or motherless household. Accomplished housekeeper, successful in managing servants. 5,011, Outlook.

## Teachers and Governesses

**CULTURED** young woman, college graduate, desires position tutoring or as companion during the summer. Will travel. References. 4,963, Outlook.

**TUTOR** or companion to one or two boys at summer resort. Experienced teacher, law student, athlete and traveler, 26 years of age. Expert at preparing boys for college entrance examinations in Latin, English, or history. Best reference. \$200 per month and expenses. 5,017, Outlook.

**TUTOR** or companion. Young woman, 22 years old, college graduate, fond of children, French and Spanish. Excellent references. Would consider European trip. References appreciated. Address X, Sigma Kappa, Ithaca, N. Y.

**CULTURED** young kindergartner seeks summer position as governess, companion, traveling in Europe or America. Box 176, Valhalla, N. Y.

**TEACHER** desires travel during vacation. Services given in payment of expenses. 5,034, Outlook.

**REFINED** Swiss girl, French, German, piano, desires position family, camp. 5,036, Outlook.

**DARTMOUTH** graduate. Companion-tutor to boy during summer. References exchanged. Will travel. 5,032, Outlook.

**TUTOR**—Yale sophomore, Andover graduate, as tutor or companion for summer. Will travel. Address 15 Yale Station, New Haven, Conn.

**YOUNG** college woman desires position as governess. Experienced. 5,019, Outlook.

**LADY**, teacher piano, violin, desires position. South. Preferably girls' school. 5,024, Outlook.

**GOVERNESS**. Experienced Scotch woman four years present position. Children over three. Free to travel. Miss Carmichael, care of Mrs. Bass, Peterboro, N. H.

**WESLEYAN** senior desires summer position as tutor. Experienced. 5,049, Outlook.

**TEACHER** in private school would like tutoring during the summer or travel with an elderly lady. 5,008, Outlook.

**ENGLISH** high school teacher, French, German, athletic, musical, seeks post for summer months. 5,012, Outlook.

**PRINCETON** junior desires summer position as tutor, companion, or chauffeur; honor student. 4,957, Outlook.

**SOUTHERN** gentlewoman. Tutor, companion. College training, successful experience. Exceptional references. 4,999, Outlook.

**COLLEGE** junior wants summer work as tutor or athletic director or both. Best references given. 4,998, Outlook.

**COLLEGE** junior desires position as tutor, secretary to boys or family traveling in Europe during summer. Address 4,994, Outlook.

**HEADMASTER** of boys' college preparatory school will take 3 or 4 boys for summer, for college preparation. Highest references. Box 926, Stamford, Conn.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**TO** young women desiring training in the care of obstetrical patients a six months' nurses' aid course is offered by the Lying-In Hospital, 307 Second Ave., New York. Aids are provided with maintenance and given a monthly allowance of \$10. For further particulars address Directress of Nurses.

**SHOPPING** by New York expert who will send things, services free. References. Hattie Guthman, 309 West 99th St.

**WANTED**—Defective persons to board. Address W. Pawling, N. Y.

**WOMAN**, experienced with young people, owning delightful place in New England village, offers best home and moral training to little girl, \$100 monthly. Interview Boston, New York, Philadelphia. 4,980, Outlook.

**PERSONAL TRAVEL LETTER.** Young woman going West June 1, the South, California, the Pacific Northwest. 50c weekly. 5,018, Outlook.

**"SHUT-INS."** Weekly, cheering, whimsical, personal letter, 35c. Blakewithing, Branford, Conn.

**M. W. Wightman & Co. Shopping Agency**, established 1895. No charge; prompt delivery. 25 West 24th St., New York.

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THERE is never a better time to get acquainted with The Outlook than in a Presidential year, for its complete and vital reports of the National Conventions and its interpretation of important developments of campaigns have a Nation-wide reputation.

Already The Outlook has begun a series of interviews with prospective candidates. It has arranged for articles from nationally known political correspondents. It is publishing the results of a Nation-wide Poll of Public Opinion, which may have a marked influence upon the platforms of the two major parties. Together with its survey of the campaign as it progresses, The Outlook will carry all of its usual features relating to international affairs, education, sport, religion, economics, science—in a phrase, everything that goes to make up the tale of human progress and the joy of being alive.

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381 Fourth Avenue, New York City

## By the Way

TWO Providence men climbed Mount Katahdin, the highest mountain in Maine, in midwinter, and one of them, J. Earle Bacon, tells the story of the trip in a leaflet issued by the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad. In order to be independent as to their food supply, they carried nearly two hundred pounds of provisions and camp supplies on a sled during the first stages of the trip. The lumbermen they met admired the sled but not the prospect of hauling it up hill. It was made by mounting a "flexible flyer" on skis, which could be detached and used as such. With this outfit they made ten or twelve miles a day. "For men three days out of an office this was grilling work," is the author's comment, "but as good toughening exercise was what we were after, we certainly got it." The actual ascent of the mountain, needless to say, was made without the incumbrance of the sled.

While camping on the slopes of Katahdin in a deserted lumberman's hut the mountain-climbers referred to above "entertained" five very cold men and twelve horses. The party were on their way to a distant camp and had lost their way. They were overjoyed to find a lighted window welcoming them. A gale was blowing, the temperature was minus ten, and the visitors were nearly all in. "We poured some very rich hot chocolate made with dry milk into them," the narrator says, "and old Frenchie exclaimed: 'By guy, dat was de finest coffee me ever drink.' The five gratefully crowded round the stove and sat the night out, while the mercury outside went down to thirty minus.

From "Williams Purple Cow:"

He—"I never saw such dreamy eyes."

She—"You never stayed so late."

Years ago, when Lord Northcliffe attempted to start a Sunday newspaper in London, public opinion forced its discontinuance. To-day, says the London "Sphere," all this is changed. "The Sunday newspapers sell in millions. Lord Riddell's 'News of the World' claims to sell three millions, Lord Rothermere's 'Sunday Pictorial' sells nearly as many," and there are several others of large circulation.

Discussing some moot points as to family obligations in "Ethics and Citizenship," Professor J. W. Wayland tells this story: "An old Negro servant, when her mistress caught her stealing and charged her with it, exclaimed: 'Laws, honey! dis ain't stealin'! Stealin' is



## Stanley Frost and the K. K. K.

STANLEY FROST'S study of the Ku Klux Klan, which ran in The Outlook during December, January, and February, attracted Nation-wide attention. These articles have now been published in book form by the Bobbs-Merrill Company.

The tribute which these articles received from our readers is being duplicated by the reviewers of the collected series. H. L. Pangborn, in the Literary Review of the New York "Evening Post," says:

Mr. Frost's study is a model of impartial reporting; a carefully prepared statement of demonstrable fact, based chiefly on his own direct investigation, and as fully documented as the nature of the case permits. He is temperamentally judicially minded, and although one is left in no doubt as to his own feeling, he manages to keep remarkably aloof and impersonal in his analyses. . . . The book is far the most important on the subject that has as yet appeared, and deserves a most careful reading.

The Outlook Company will be glad to send you promptly, postage paid, upon receipt of \$2.00, Stanley Frost's book, "The Challenge of the Klan." For your convenience a coupon for your name and address is printed below.

Please send me ..... copies of Stanley Frost's "The Challenge of the Klan." I enclose \$2.00 for each copy ordered.

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State.....

jus' when yuh takes sumpin from dem folks as ain't yo' frien's; it ain't stealin' when yuh takes sumpin frum dem as is yo' frien's—like you is, honey!" It is some such false logic, Professor Wayland remarks, that induces a pupil in school to deceive a teacher by cheating on examination, by copying an essay as his own, or by answering in an oral quiz from somebody's whisper, as a merely "clever" act instead of a dishonest one.

From the "Puppet:"

Customer—"It's tough to pay fifty cents a pound for meat."

Butcher—"Yes, but it's tougher when you pay twenty-five."

A former Rhodes Scholar at Oxford sings the praises of the English university and the English inn in the "North American Review" as follows: "Almost every good English thing can be explained best by the English inn—sports and statesmanship, songs and charters. For the congeniality and good cheer of that institution have gone over into the lives of those generations who have lived there. Without the inn, there would be no Chaucer. The colleges of Oxford are inns, too, by origin and by development. They are a peculiarly glorious sort of inn, because they are also, in architecture and in history, inns that are cathedrals. . . . And the beauty of it all is plain. The boys living in these college rooms, between much of football and much of strawberry jam, grow into the atmosphere and traditions of their rooms, these shrines that have never been too much above the good things to eat and drink which temper high thinking."

Here is a curiosity of advertising that appeared in a New York City paper. But would a real celebrity be willing to have his portrait painted free?

A—S—D—, portrait painter from London, is willing to paint any well-known male celebrity free. Studio, — West 57th St.

An enigma attributed to Lord Macaulay, contributed by a subscriber, will tax the ingenuity of our readers to furnish the complete answer:

Cut off my head, how singular I act!  
Cut off my tail, and plural I appear.  
Cut off my head and tail—most curious fact,

Although my middle's left, there's nothing there!

What is my head cut off?—a sounding sea!

What is my tail cut off?—a flowing river!

Amid their mingling depths I fearless play,

Parent of softest sounds, though mute forever.



## View an empire of romance

Step into an express elevator, and up to the tower balcony. In front, the broad, ribbony St. Lawrence. Picture villages dot its banks...Far south, the hulking White Mountains. Far north, the jagged Laurentians...Dufferin Terrace, edging Quebec rock, is gay with promenading Quebeckans. Band music, French phrases float to your ears...Below that—the sprawling town—its 17th Century streets and houses...In this towered keep, you are a Normandy Baron, lordling it over a 17th Century town, commanding an empire of romance. Touch a button and you are again in the most metropolitan of metropolitan hotels...Reservations are in demand. Better come in June. Reserve now at Canadian-Pacific, 342 Madison Avenue at 44th Street, N. Y. 71 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago. Or Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, Canada.

**Greater CHATEAU**  
**FRONTENAC**  
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTEL ATOP OLD QUEBEC

## Why drive a shabby car ?



## Put your car on the "Spring Cleaning" List!

"So little trouble to apply that it's a joy to use it!" This is the verdict of Mrs. Miller\* after refinishing her Ford with Valspar-Enamel.

"I used less than a pint and a quarter of black Valspar-Enamel to do the whole body, fenders and top. And it looks fine!"

Why shouldn't women put their motor cars on the "spring cleaning" list? We sometimes associate the men of the family with the job of repainting the automobile, yet women are just as interested in keeping their cars looking smart and new. And Valspar-Enamels are so easy to use!

Any careful man or woman can apply them—they flow freely from the brush and spread evenly.

Made of Valspar Varnish plus finely ground

\* Mrs. Laura T. Miller, Oswego, Illinois

colors, Valspar-Enamels are astonishingly durable. They withstand the action of gasoline, oil, acids and alkalis, and because of their toughness they do not easily scratch. Neither vibration nor sudden change of temperature causes them to check or crack. Boiling water from the radiator, rain or mud—none of these can dim their lustre.

In 12 beautiful standard colors — Red, *light and deep*; Blue, *light, medium and deep*; Green, *medium and deep*; Ivory; Bright Yellow; Vermilion; Gray and Brown. Also White, Black, Gold, Bronze, Aluminum and Flat Black.

Send the coupon for samples.

### Postscript

If you do not care to re-finish the car yourself go to an automobile painter for a professional job. In a few days and at a reasonable price he will refinish your car with Valentine's Automobile Varnishes and return it as bright and new as the day you bought it.

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Largest Manufacturers of High Grade Varnishes in the World—Established 1832

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